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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.-NO. 49.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 153.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inser three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserthree times for one donar; every subsequent inser-tion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. Bailey, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 3, 1849.

NEW MEXICO.

The action of the Convention at Monterey has (setting aside the contingency of some unforeseen compromise") settled forever the slavery question for California. The harvest of the goldsown slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquim, we are permitted to hope, will be reaped by free hands alone. The evils of war and conquest would seem to be overruled for good; the city of refuge, which Slavery sought for on the Pacific, is likely to prove for it a city of destruction. A single clause in the Constitution of California has bound her with stronger ties to the free North and East, than those which connect Ohio with Kentucky or Pennsylvania with Maryland-the ties of a common interest and a homogeneous labor.

The struggle, however, between the antagonistic interests of Slavery and Freedom, is by no means at an end. The seat of war is simply transferred from the shores of the Pacific to the valley of the Rio del Norte. New Mexico is now the debatable ground, where the contest is to be renewed; and that Territory, which has been nearly lost sight of since its conquest, is once more an object of public interest. The discovery of the gold deposites of California has had the effect to fix all eyes upon a comparatively small portion of the vast territory which has been acquired by our treaty with Mexico. Everybody could not ascertain that any considerable forknows something of San Francisco on its sandy site, swept by the strong winds of the Pacific; Sutter's Fort, the Sacramento and San Joaquim rivers, with their thousand tributaries, ploughing the desolate mountain slopes into ravines; and, beyond all, the great snowy Sierra, whitening along the sky. But of the vast regions of Del | del Norte, the first considerable town on the river Norte and its tributaries little has been told us below San Juan is the Indian Pueblo of San Doand little is known. As late as 1846, except to mingo. It is a compact village of adobe houses of travelling caravans straggling across "deserts two stories, surrounded by large unfenced fields vast and antres idle," from Missouri to the Mexican frontier, Santa Fe itself was as unfamiliar river, on a bluff 300 feet above the water, is an and apocryphal as Timbuctoo, and we knew as little of the towns and villages of the central valley of the great river of the North as we did ful location, a ruined Catholic church standing of those of the White Nile. Since that period, the explorations of Fremont, Abert, and Emory, the results of which have been embodied in a secited rather than satisfied the curiosity of the inquirer into the wonders so long hidden behind tilian and Aztec dwell side by side, unchanged by monuments of Indian idolatry and Christian superstition: and where the habits of the Spaniard and the Mexican of the days of Cervantes and Montezuma remain unaffected by the world's progress. The Anglo-Saxon who enters the valley of the Rio del Norte leaves behind him allthat is peculiar to our time. The shadow on the dial-plate goes backward three centuries-the noise and hurry of rail-cars and steam-engines give place to the silence and listlessness of rural life in the dark ages. Utilitarianism itself hesitates in view of this well-preserved relic of pastoral simplicity and venerable superstition, and is almost persuaded to forego the privilege of

papers in "the seven cities of Cibola." The area of New Mexico, according to Humboldt, is about half that of Texas, as defined by the same authority. A single glance at its map shows that but a small part of this surface is adapted to agriculture. The North is ridged by the Rocky Mountains, like the sea in a storm; and on both sides of the central valley of the Del Norte the mountains and naked table lands infringe upon the narrow strip of arable soil. Its capabilities as a grazing country, however, can

speculating in Aztec ruins, and printing news-

The State of New Mexico under the Mexican Government was divided into three districts known as the North, the Central, and the Southeast. From such sources as we have been able to avail ourselves of, we shall attempt to give a brief description of the country and its inhabitants. It must be necessarily brief and imperfect.

The North District was divided into two counties, Rio Arriba and Taos, the former containing teen. The population has been estimated at about stands one of the most remarkable relics of the of two immense adobe structures, rising seven stories, in the form of a pyramid, with no entrance with salt. save at the top, and pierced in each story with loop-holes for defence. A high, thick wall of the same material surrounds these buildings, strengthened by huge palisades. It was in these ancient towers that the natives made their last stand against the American forces, in 1847. Defeated at Canada and Embuda, they retired to the stronghold of Taos, and for several days held out against the invaders, yielding only after a long and bloody

Leaving Taos, and taking a southwest direction over a rough and rugged country, dotted here and most northern settlement on the banks of the river. Here, in beautiful contrast to the arid mountains the fertile valley of the Chama river, which here unites with the Rio del Norte. Canada, Tenumber of inhabitants, as the soil, when suitably watered, is most abundantly productive. Wheat, and a few other settlements, intervene believes the results of the result

them. The Central District consists of 39 towns, Wood is scarce in the valley; a few cedars, pines, or pueblos, and has about 40,000 inhabitants. The and cotton trees, being thinly scattered along the valley in which the capital of New Mexico is river. It is more abundant in the mountain this direction, thirty miles from Santa Fe, is the ancient village of Pecos, on the river of the same name. Here, side by side, stand the ruins of an them the perpetual fire. One tradition current in the neighborhood is, that they kept in their timple a large serpent, to which human victims re ometimes sacrificed. Nothing can be coneived of more picturesque than these ruins They stand on an eminence overlooking the winding river. Close behind them converge two lofty nountain ridges, and through a gap over the crumbling towers of the Jesuit chapel and the Pagan estuffa, peak above peak of far distant mountains rise against the sky, their rugged outlines standing out sharp and hard in the dry at-

Thirty or forty miles south of the capital is the village of Tuerto, at the foot of the Gold Mountains. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in gold-digging-a thriftless, miserable people. They dig holes with a bit of iron, and wash out the gold-dust in gourd shells, or the horns of the mountain goat. Of the value and extent of the mines, nothing very definite is known. Lieut. Abert, who visited them two or three years ago, tunes had been made by the proprietors. One of them, a Mr. Campbell, had found two valuable masses of the precious metal, one worth \$700, and the other \$900. Here also are mines of lead and

Leaving Santa Fe, and crossing over to the Rio ancient ruin, the origin of which is unknown. The fine little town of San Philippe has a beautiinhabitants. Below, on the west side of the river, are Podillas, Isoletta, Chavez, Sancillo, Savinal, Polyaderos, and Soccerro. The last is one of the largest towns in New Mexico, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. On the east side is the old Tome, Peralta, Cibolletta, Jorgita, Valverde, and Fra Christobel, the last, situated at the northern termination of the dismal Jornado del Muerte range, being the most southern town of New In a line almost directly west from Albuquerque

are several flourishing Indian towns, built on rocky hills, which the late Albert Gallatin supposed to be identical with the seven cities of the kingdom of Cibolo, so famous in the Spanish chronicles of the expedition of Vasquez Coronada into New Mexico in 1542. The most remarkable and considerable of these ancient cities is Acoma, situated amidst the southern spurs of the Sierra San Matorga, about sixty miles from the Del Norte. Its long blocks of adobe houses and the towers of its church crown the summit of a lofty sandstone rock, 300 or 400 feet above the valley in which runs the road to Laguna, Moquino, and other villages, similarly situated and of equal antiquity. The inhabitants are well provided with all the necessaries of life, abounding in corn, peaches, and melons. Their house are well built and commodious, and three stories

On the other side of the Del Norte, about fifty miles in an easterly direction from the town of Tome, below Albuquerque, are several settle ments, the principal of which are Tegique and Manzano. The latter boasts of large apple orchards, and a fine stream of water runs through seventeen towns or settlements, and the latter fif- the central streets. The houses and church are covered with a wash of calcined selenite, of daz-30,000. Taos, the northernmost town of New zling whiteness. In the vicinity are mines of Mexico, is situated at the junction of the forks of silver, copper, and iron, which are said to be prothe Rio de Taos, in a valley extending nine or ten ductive. Six miles distant are the ruins of the miles from north to south, and seven or eight from | ancient town of Quarra. The magnificent catheeast to west, overlooked by mountains on whose dral of red sandstone is still standing, roofless tops snow is visible throughout the year. Little and decaying. Lieutenant Abert, of the topoor no rain alls in the valley, except in what is graphical corps, relates an incident of his visit to called the rany season; and the soil, which is this place in the antumn of 1846, which may naturally rich and productive, requires irrigation. afford a hint to gold seekers. A Mexican called Good crops of corn, wheat, beans, pumpkins, and him aside, and told him he had discovered the melons, are raised, and the neighboring hills af- greatest mine in the country, where were abunford excellent pasturage for immense herds of dance of gold and silver, and he wished the procattle and horses, sheep and goats. The town of tection of the American force, to enable him to Taos has a population of froh 800 to 1,000; it is work it, as otherwise the Recos, or proprietors, bailt of sun-dried brick around a square. Three would seize upon it, and deprive him of the beneor four miles distant, in a northeast direction, fit of his discovery. Abo, another ruined town, is in the same vicinity. One of the principal Aztec age—the celebrated Pueblo of Taos, situ- buildings is 130 feet in length, the walls two feet ated in a green nock of the Rocky Mountains, at the confluence of two rapid streams. It consists ed. A little farther eastward are the salt lakes, which supply a great portion of New Mexico

We have now hastily glanced over the inhab ited parts of Neueva Mexico. From all that we can learn, the wealth of the country is in the hands of a comparatively small portion of the population, who live in a style of rude magnificence, with costly carpets on earthen floors, and silver plate on rough tables. Chattel slavery does not exist in New Mexico, but peonage, or servitude for debt, is the condition of large numbers of the laborers. Indolence is a characteristic of all classes. Agriculture is wholly confined to the watercourses, as irrigation is indispensable. This there with clumps of cedars, the bridle-path to is easily accomplished in the valley of the Del Santa Fe passes the village of Embuda, of 300 or Norte, which, from its upper settlements to the base 400 inhabitants, who are dependent mainly on of Fra Christobal mountain—the extreme southern grazing. Here Burgwin's cavalry encountered point of improvement—falls from 5,200 feet above and broke the combined forces of Indians and Mexicans in 1847. A few miles further, in a is regular, and the bottom lands, which average southerly direction, the great River of the North about one and a half miles in breadth, are ele breaks out from the mountains, and in a narrow valley stands the little town of La Girga, the can be tapped at almost any point without a dame. Captain Johnson, who fell on the fatal field of and naked and desolate table-lands above and Santa Fe to California, remarks, that a canal, around, are green fields of corn and wheat, and which could be easily constructed along the base of fine orchards of plums, apricots, and peaches.

Next is the town of Los Luceros, and a few miles as well as of complete irrigation of the valley lower that of San Juan, opposite to which opens thus enabling it to support ten times its present ween this place and Santa Fe. Leaving Te-suque, and passing over a high hill sparsely clothed farming implements are rude and clumsy. Wheat

situated is enclosed by desolate hills and moun- gorges. The fences are of the same material as tains, and watered by a small river. It is cultivated solely by irrigation. Easterly, on the track
of the St. Louis caravans, the towns of San Miguel and Los Vegas lie hidden among the moundef, from the dry, sunny climate. Delicious aprican show no other evidence than their moral and
los in the walls of the houses, sun-dried brick. The
grape flourishes here, and the multilorm of the structure, and the multilor of t ains, surrounded by corn-fields and pastures. In cots and peaches abound, especially in the neighborhood of the Indian villages.

The streams have fine fish, and are the haunt of vast flocks of geese, ducks, and other wild Indian temple and a Christian church; in the fowl. Beaver dams are frequent. The mountains former, until within a few years, the Pecos kept and high table-lands afford excellent grazing, and

> At an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea, with a clear, dry atmosphere, and shut out from the cold blasts of the north and east by high mountain ranges, the valley of the Del Norte is ence can only contradict theories of such things and varieties by visible and tangible differences of probably one of the most beautiful regions in the known world. Many of its towns are remarkable for the picturesque beauty of their location, is, in fact, busy at nothing but denying things sense of the bottainst distinguishes kinds, species of the hottainst distinguishes kinds, species of the bottainst distinguishes kinds, species of the hottainst distinguishes and the hottainst distinguishes and species of the hottainst distinguishes and species of the hottainst d

can read and write, as the priest also officiates in the character of schoolmaster. Wooden in the character of schoolmaster. Wooden Ultimate actions and effects are the Ultimate actions and effects are the the mountains of the West. We catch glimpses of a land of romance and marvels—where Casthe voice of the priest and the chant of the choristers in the neighboring cathedral. Hitherto the tide of adventure and emigration

> nas not been turned towards New Mexico, but break over the mountain barriers which enclose matter by no means improbable-may make Santa Fe a formidable rival of San Francisco. God grant that, in that event, we may not neutralize the benefits which this interesting country may derive from our advanced civilization, by introducing the most hateful relic of barbarism which remains to offend the moral sense of the

For the National Era.

METAPHYSICS .- No. 6. Mental analysis-Defects of the accepted theories in aim and method-Spiritual science beyond the jurisdiction of that experience which is the test of physical truth-The mind's relations, affections and modes of action various; its organization inferred-Naturalists recognise notions of their subjects, general, common and special; metaphysicians stop short of the special and elementary-Scientific analysis resolves all compounds, (objects and ideas) into their elements-Plurality of the mental faculties and of their cerebral organs indicated by analogies in the mineral, regetable and animal kingdoms, especially in the nervous system; Fatigue, of a single power ; Dreams and partial Insanity-Connection

between forms and uses absolute and necessary. It is possible to conceive of the mind as imple and indivisible substance or essence, capable of passing into different states and so, in ts entirety, manifesting all its varied modes of action and affection. Some systematic theorists ormally affirm this doctrine of it, and the most of those who do not trouble themselves with the point involved, in effect treat it so. Denying to spirit all the properties, laws and conditions of matter, and all correspondence to it, they anxiously exclude all conceptions of it, either in substance or in action, which embrace the idea of divisions, parts and complexity of constitution and

It is also possible to regard it as an aggregate congeries of faculties and capacities, distinct and coexistent; somewhat in the light of an organic structure, or, analogous to the human body, which, though it is an unit by organization, consists of a great number of members, so unlike that no one is capable of the office of any other, and though admitting an almost infinite variety of combinations in action, the whole is perhaps never engaged in any one particular act.

Mere observation without the least reflection or philosophy teaches and impresses a distinction mong the processes of nature—crystallization, solution, elasticity, gravitation of unsupported bodies, evaporation and such like phenomena, get noticed, individualized and named. So, the neessities of thought and communication oblige every one to distinguish those general kinds of mental action which are designated by the names of perception, judgment, memory, benevolence, evotion, reasoning, instinct, etc. The philosophies in vogue occupy themselves with these hases of mental manifestation, and after the example of the sciences, which are entitled to the erm, they also speak of analysis although their method has no just pretensions to it; being, in fact, only an assorting or classifying of ultimate effects and appearances, in total disregard of the elementary powers upon which they depend. If here and there a fundamental faculty gets recog-nition in some of these systems it is an accident and not the result of any such analytical method as promises to bring the intrinsic constitution an nature of the mind into notice. However and to whatever purpose they employ investigation, they never press analysis so as to trace differences of office up to any real distinction of elementary faculty in the mental structure. If one were to demand from a college of metaphysicians a science of mind really equivalent to the chemistry of matter, he would be stunned with a general disclaimer of all such inquiries-he might as well

ask them for the anatomy of the "apiritual body"

logical necessity are not allowed to assert an equal certainty or pretend to scientific demonstration.

We have taken the ground that the brain is the

are generally cool. The fierce winds which sweep the prairies and buffalo-ranging grounds of the east are scarcely felt in the Del Norte valley. The calmness, stillness, and extreme purity of the atmosphere are noticed particularly by the officers engaged in the military reconnoissance of 1846-77.

The Indian inhabitants of New Mexico are not to be confounded with our Northern tribes. They are a civilized people, more industrious than the Castilian race, living in well-built houses, and possessing considerable wealth. Each village has Castilian race, living in well-built houses, and special and particular where it touches on lact possessing considerable wealth. Each village has and principle; and the office and use of analysis its handsome adobe church, with its whitewashed is to resolve compounds into their elements, and special and particular where it touches on lact swallowed without being perceived; but bitter clings there for a long time after the impression is made. Now, if the difference of sour and bitter façade and towers, and its good-natured, wellconditioned padre. The large proportion of them
can read and write, as the priest also officiates
if to reduce general into specific idets. In mental
qualities, we have the infinite complexity of the
animal organization explained, and the doctrine
that no one texture performs more than one office

prayers for the departed written upon them, meet the eye of the traveller among their villages. Rejections systems extant perhaps not living fetes and processing an extension of the superficient of the supe ligious fetes and processions are common, yet it is half a dozen truly elementary powers are indicathigh above the river, reminding the traveller of obvious that much of the old leaven of the Aztec ed, and even these are not admitted in any broad the castled crags of the Rhine. Next are Algodinas Angosturas Santa Ana and Rauchita. The

of a purple gratter and more humane worship in the evaluation of natural truth. Speculation dines, Angosturas, Santa Ana, and Ranchita. The of a purer, gentler, and more humane worship, in the evolution of natural truth. Speculation dines, Angosturas, Santa Ana, and Ranchita. The valley here exhibits signs of great fertility, and the houses are large and commodious. The village of Bernalillo is surrounded by beautiful large of Bernalillo is s ries of able reports to our Government, have ex-

> as at Pecos, where the dismal and mournful song and a single power in its utmost nature—it is yet of the fire-worshipper in the estuffa mingled with so obviously the subject of such greatly varied states, actions and relations that a theory of simplism applied to its phenomena and constitution answers more of the ends for which science is pursued. It is indeed, difficult to conceive how none can say how soon the capricious waves may any truth even the most abstract, can be so useless for all practical purposes as this notion is. Still, it. The discovery of new mines of precious whether simple in essence or not, it is not with its merve of vision, common sensation, motion, and, exmetals, or the successful working of the old ones—substance that we are concerned but with its pression—a complexity of apparatus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numerical paratus answering to the diversity of office in perfect numeri manner of existence and its modes of activity.

> > which certainly are exceedingly complex.

The soul is in relation with all that variety of natural beings which immediately surrounds it: it is susceptible of their manifold properties; it is variously modified by them, and is capable of multiform action upon them. In the region of its relations there are such properties and conditions of things as, color, form, order, number, size, weight, and place. The mind has also conceptions of time, of causation, and, of analogy, melody, beauty and harmony among the objects of sense and its own ideas. All these are varied modes of mental action and signify and proclaim a correspondent variety of powers in its nature,

and argue its organization. Moreover, it is adjusted to duty and enjoyment by numerous forms of emotion which link it by its richly varied loves to the society of its kind and fit it for all the reciprocities of service and regards which constitute its social life. And above all these-and they are many and noble, ranging amenity of manners up to universal benevolence above all these, in office and aim, tower the relicrowning that wondrous correspondence and adjustment of faculty to object which constitutes the human nature a reproduction of all that is below it, and a reflection of all that is above it, in the

Naturalists have not been satisfied with general conceptions in their respective departments. They have carried their science deeper into the secrets of nature than the general notion that all inanimate bodies have extension, configuration, mobility and such like; nay, they rest not even in those qualities which are common to kinds of objects, as of metals—their ductility, density and lustre. of metals—their ductility, density and lustre. Particular metals, such as copper, iron, gold, must be specified—particular earths, as chalk, clay, &c. Indeed analysis has scarcely begun its work at the point of these very obvious distinctions; it decomposes every compound, discovers the gases and the bases of the earths, alkalis and metals, until the simple elements of all substances are sepa the simple elements of all substances are separated, and their properties, affinities and spheres of action are all known. Science pulls all fabrics into pieces to learn the mystery of their construction, and to acquire the power of producing others; she resolves all substances into the elemental chaos again to note the laws and trace the process. of their organization; and wrenches the secrets from the very heart of nature which invest her with its dominion. Ideas and notions general and abstract are the outline intuitions and sponta-neous products of our faculties and are given as neous products of our faculties and are given as receptacles of the particular truths which they logically include, and all the learning of life is nothing else than producing them into these ultimated specialties. I have the general conception of causation as capacity for comprehending all forms and modes of efficiency: I have the sentiment of reverence as a general impulse to the homages severally due to all the species of exalted worth; and benevolence to be branched out to its diverse objects in their due quality and measure. Distinctness, individuality, specialty, is the drift and destination of all intellectual development: it lives and grows only by the digestion of its aliand destination of all intellectual development: it lives and grows only by the digestion of its ali-ment, and its more than chemical perfectness of

lecomposition and assimilation.

Speculation in this matter tends to practice, and ons affect interests. It is not a matter of indifference whether morality be regarded as a product of reflection, and so within the reach and power of preceptive instruction; or, attibuted to faculties as different from those of the under-standing as the ear is from the eye, and requirthe soul depend as closely upon the truth of its treatment, as the body's upon the relations which it maintains to the physical forces that surround it. I will not further insist upon the necessity of special, intimate, distinctive and accurate knowl-

I do not admit that inquiry into the intin

with cedars, the traveller enters the Central District of New Mexico, and looks down upon the city of Santa Fe—a dingy collection of square, low, adobe houses, grouped around the wide plaza, with the massive towers of churches rising above

with cedars, the traveller enters the Central District of New Mexico, and looks down upon the city of Santa Fe—a dingy collection of square, low, adobe houses, grouped around the wide plaza, with the massive towers of churches rising above

with cedars, the traveller enters the Central District of New Mexico, and looks down upon the hand, and much waste is occasioned by their mode of threshing or treading out the grain with mules and horses. Flour sells in Santa Fe and Taos for so glutted with twattle and cant, as that one for leave the results of the provinces of threshing or treading out the grain with mules and horses. Flour sells in Santa Fe and Taos for so glutted with twattle and cant, as that one which disavows all ontological investigations, and the truth modern that the modern of the modern deration lies displayed in both provinces, or so glorified with the eloquence of words, or so glutted with twattle and cant, as that one which disavows all ontological investigations, and the truth modern deration lies displayed in both provinces or so glorified with the eloquence of words, or so glutted with twattle and cant, as that one which disavows all ontological investigations, and the truth modern deration lies displayed in both provinces or so glorified with the eloquence of words, or so glutted with twattle and cant, as that one which disavows all ontological investigations, and the results of the beginning of the provinces. all possibility of knowledge in the intimate constitution of the mind. Authors and declaimers are never so much on parade as when they are arguing the philosophy of this pet negation of theirs, and illustration the mental structure, and the multiform offices of the mental

"Experiment and induction thence" is the battle cry of material philosophy in its strife with the mysteries of nature, and under it she has achieved her stupendous victories; but spiritual science of quality and function takes difference of form their sacred fire burning, when the tribe becoming nearly extinct, the few survivors emigrated to the Pueblo of the Zuni Indians, carrying with the perpetual fire. One tradition current of an inferior staple, is sold as low as 4 cents per low and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real cannot pile up her trophies on the field of achieve and organization; and we have in every real dissimilar effects the material conditions of hodies are almost part of the gentlement of the gentlement of the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real than the distance of the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real the gentlement of the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real than the gentlement of the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real than the gentlement of the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization; and we have in every real than the gentlement of the gentlement of an organization and organization and organization and organiz demonstration. "Experience," (said some Johnsonian dogmatist, half a creary ago,) "which is difference of structure is just as great as the difconstantly contradicting human theories, is the only test of truth." But it is obvious that experifor the picturesque beauty of their location, amidst orchards and vineyards, overlooking the winding river, and relieved against a background of lofty mountains.

The climate is regular and temperate. By the meteorological observations of Lieutenant Emory in 1846, we find the average of the thermometer, during August and September, about 66°. The first frost was on the 5th of October. The nights are generally cool. The fierce winds which is taught before regular and temperate. By the during August and September, about 66°. The same first frost was on the 5th of October. The nights are generally cool. The fierce winds which is taught before regular and contradicting that it knows nothing about, and contradicting where all the endowments of the inferior creation are reproduced, and still nobler ones added, that this law gets overwhelming demonstration. Passing over the more open and obvious illustrations offered by the heart, lungs, liver, etc., of the doctor in like manner as it gets wiser. This maxim is nevertheless employed to prohibit all inquiry beyond the range of sense and observation, and it has had the luck, absurdly enough, to secure the homage at once of philosophical bigotry and skepton are reproduced, and still nobler ones added, that this law gets overwhelming demonstration. Passing over the more open and obvious illustrations offered by the heart, lungs, liver, etc., of the doctor trine that differences of function, vital as well as mechanical, required variety of apparatus, let us trace the evidences of the circumstance of the inferior creation are reproduced, and still hobber ones added, that this law gets overwhelming demonstration. Passing over the more open and obvious illustrations offered by the heart, lungs, liver, etc., of the doctor trine that differences of function, vital as well as mechanical, required variety of apparatus, let us trace the evidences of tunction. The home offered by the heart, lungs, liver, etc., of the doctor trine that differences of function in a single organ of sen

by double roots, one, the sensitive, the other, the tribution generally is to the same point, and une quivocal. The tengue has taste, common volum quivocal. The tengue has taste, common volun-tary motion, common sensation, and motion asso-ciated with respiration in oral language; to give it these endowments it has as many kinds of nerves coming to it from totally different sources. It has a gustatory, a respiratory, a motor, and, a comparative antique sensitive nerve. The eye in like manner has its masters' families. is not so in the circulation of the blood; there, the fluid is uniform in its constitu-tion, and all parts of the body are supplied from the main trunks as they pass, by the most convenient routes; just as the principal water-pipes in our cities are tapped to s want in the immediate vicinity. But nerves whose general office it is to endow the body with all its modes of vitality, come from all directions

many kinds of power and capacity.

The impression might be greatly deepened by multiplying the proofs of the doctrine which these few facts illustrate. If only a finger be so far mentally analyzed as to distinguish its muscle structure be dwelt upon long enough to raise its own philosophy, the conclusion will be irresisti-ble that the mechanism of Nature is just as complex as her operations are various; and, the extreme simplicity of apparatus so often ascribed to her will appear rather oratorical than oracu-lar. The truth is that every fibre in the animal

and distances to supply a single organ with its

body, every atom in the creation, having a special office has a distinct form; that quality and structure are in necessary connection; and, that all the forms of things depend upon their uses. The elements of material beings are probably distinct in properties and embodiment as they stand in the Divine conception—certainly, they are as they are related to all other agencies; and the conditions of the marriage. In reply to this, Mr. Apollo courtises of the marriage. inual flux of forms which marks the ceaseles At the risk of tediousness I must, for the sake of discipline where conviction already exists, and for adaptation to styles of mind not met by the previous method of treatment, offer some other arguments for the diversity of the mental faculties and, under our rule, the corresponding plurality of the cerebral organs. They are such as these, viz: The inequality of faculties in the same mind—difference of ability for different things being both original and insurmountable. Walter Scott could not draw with a pencil the landscapes which he painted in words—Michael Angelo was absolutely incapable of composing the pictures of Raphael. A great master fails in drawing while e excels in coloring; another shall have form and attitude exquisitely and never attain to emi-nence in color. Washington could not have written Byron's poetry, nor could Newton have created Macbeth. The inference is that the difference of faculty is not merely change of state of the whole mind, so that strengthening it gene-rally will necessarily strengthen it in every par-ticular power or mode of manifestation; and the facts in the case of every man—in his intellect and in his morals—are con

Fatigue of a single faculty while the others i main vigorous and capable is a clear proof of dis-tinct organic apparatus; and dreaming, somnam-bulism and partial insanity are easily understood upon the hypothesis of a plurality of nervous instruments, and utterly inexplicable on any other. Madness, though complete as to some of the powers is seldom universal; and the absurdity of dreams is often seen to be in the inactivity of of dreams is often seen to be in the inactivity of a single faculty, as of conscience, time, benevolence. Frightful crimes are committed in sleep, without the slightest thought of the wrong; and dates and localities not only fall into confusion, but often fall clean out of consideration and consciousness. It is remarkable too that the feeling or faculty most active during the preceding day is by a phantaging the wanting one in the phantagement. s by exhaustion the wanting one in the phantasm of the night; while all the other parts and processes are conducted coherently and consistently the faculties which are awake in this state of partial sleep. In our daylight wakefulness and general activity, the faculties are never all at work at once nor capable of it.

Our conclusion, clear enough before, is rein-forced by these considerations, and we write it own for settled that—

The faculties of the intellect and the sentiments, affections, passions and instincts of the moral nature are very numerous and unlike; and

They are each manifested by a special part of the cerebral apparatus.

The subject of mental analysis to be continued

SLAVES MANUMITTED. - A number of col people, some eighty or ninely, passed through Hagerstown last week, on their way to Pennsyl-vania. They were manumitted by a gentleman of Fauquier county, Virginia, upon condition that they remove to a free State. THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

GENERAL STUART GORDON'S "OWN MAN." "He has a shrewd wit, I can tell you; and he is a good man enough; he's one of the soundest judgments, and a proper man of person."—Troilus and Cressida. "Does he not hold up his head, as it were, and strut in his gait?"—Twelfth Night.

Upon the morning succeeding Susan Somerville's first visit to the Isle of Rays, General Stuart-Gordon and his son met in the oak parlor, at an unusually early breakfast. Apollo Belvidere, the General's body servant, as a gentleman's valet de chambre is called in the South, was in attendance with his old master's outer garment, for have seen the celebrated statue of the god of edly; feeling, without noticing, the cheering influpoetry, music, and beauty, who was not his antitype as well as his namesake. Apollo had been old master's" man ever since both were boys; had attended him in camp, or, to use his own phrase, "had gone with him to the wars;" had cleaned his arms, brushed his uniform, and blacked his boots, during the whole Revolutionary struggle; had retired refulgent with the martial glory that blazed around the young hero, and was now reposing with him on his laurels. What feats! what miracles! of military prowess, had his master, General Stuart-Gordon, accomplished! What folios, what tomes, what libraries, would the history of his exploits fill, as related by his biographer, Apollo, of evenings at the side of the great kitchen fire, to the assembled, admiring, and astonished household! On comparing Apollo's accounts of his master's slain, crippled, or "captivated," with the army reports of the killed, wounded, or captured, one would be forced to deduce the state of the were rendered more difficult and decrease by the greater than the copies and thickets of the wild and rocky shore towards The Crags, "the short cut," as it was called, for striking direct through every sort of horrible obstacle, was tollsome and perilous to the most agile and athletic traveller. It was intersected by deep, though narrow, rocky chasms, the descent and ascent of which were rendered more difficult and descents by the great through the copies and thickets to of that wild and rocky shore towards The Crags, "the short cut," as it was called, for striking direct through every sort of horrible obstacle, was tollsome and perilous to the most agile and athletic traveller. It was intersected by deep, the copies and thickets of that wild and rocky shore towards The Crags, "the short cut," as it was called, for striking direct through every sort of horrible obstacle, was tollsome and perilous to the most agile and athletic traveller. It was intersected by deep, the copies and thickets of the towards The Crags, "the short cut," as it was called, for striking direct through every sort of horrible obstacle, was tollsome and perilous to the most agile and athletic traveller. It was intersected by deep, the copies are the copies and the copies are the crags, "the short cut," as it was called, for striking direct through every sort of horrible obstacle, was tollsome and perilous to the most agile and athletic traveller. It was intersected by deep, the copies are wounded, or captured, one would be forced to dewounded, or captured, one would be forced to decide that Apollo told lies!—I beg pardon—"elevated the real into the ideal?"—or that no one would else had shed blood in the cause of liberty. Apollo admired his master with all his soul, and imitated him with all his might. When Captain Henry Cartwright first married the heiress and assumed the name of the Stuart-Gordons, and took up his residence at the lele of Pars Apollo's mide in his masterial closed in an extensive yard, specked, not

itary glory. Family pride in America is, with rare exceptions, to be found only in Maryland and Vir- house was, on the right hand, beautiful as Eden deed, if it were not so, varying the dose and cir-cumstances of administration would produce all the variety of effects which in practice are ob-the bigh churchmen, the Cathelics, and the cavaginia, where it characterizes the descendants of the high churchmen, the Cathelics and the cava-South from the craggy heights on which the liers, who settled these States—or among the very between the clefts with clumps of stunted trees, few families that emigrating thence have settled in the Carolinas and the distant Southern States. In the far South, as in the North and the West, there is the pride of wealth—in Maryland and Virginia, only the pride of birth. And this tacit assertion of family dignity is as emphatic, in old Southeast division of New Mexico, which includes been continued almost down to the present time, thirty-one settlements, and numbers some 28,000 in immediate content with Catholic corporated without parts or composition, a simple executation of New Mexico, which includes been continued almost down to the present time, wholly inscrutable, or if it were ascertained to be define, it glided on smoothly towards the rising the source of the sensations from the surface to the brain, are assertained to be define, it glided on smoothly towards the rising the source of the sensations from the surface to the brain, are assertained to be define, it glided on smoothly towards the rising the source of the sensations from the surface to the brain, are assertained to be define, it glided on smoothly towards the rising the surface to the sensations from the surface to the brain, are assertained to be define, it glided on smoothly towards the rising the surface to the sensations from the surface to the surface to the sensations from the surface to the surfac ame thing in an Irish baronet or a "Heeghland laird." And it extends from the head of the house to the poorest old slave bred on the plantation. Just as in Scotland and Ireland, peasantry their lords and chiefs, so in Maryland and Vir-

residence at the Isle of Rays, Apollo's pride in his

master and glory in the great alliance was some-

what dimmed by the haughtily imposed condition

that deprived the young bridegroom of his pa-

tronymic, illustrious as he considered it with mil-

So it was a grievous mortification, as you may judge, to Apollo Belvidere, when his master, abjuring his patronymic, assumed the name of Stu- on the alluvion between them; or on the low shore art-Gordon. It was in a state of deep distress, between his pride and his humiliation, that, on the morning after the wedding, in emerging from as a kitchen, a smoke house, &c., like the mansion, the dressing room of his master, at whose toilet | built of gray stones, and the ruins of many more, he had just been assisting, Apollo Belvidere en- stuck here and there within the walls of the large countered Seraphina, the dressing-maid of the yard. There was an air of great stillness and bride. It was the first time that the Apollo had seen "that Wenus carbed in jet," as he afterwards had time to melt the frost from the steps of the called her. Apollo made a magnificent bow—just old piazza, in this cold locality. Louis rapped at such a one as he had seen his master make on entering a ball-room; Seraphina curtesied—just as turning the lock of a second door, namely, on the Miss Stuart-Gordon did on receiving a visiter: and then presumed that she had the honor of speaking to Mr. Apollo, Captain Stuart-Gordon's gentleman, and hoped that he would follow her in to breakfast, which was then ready in the front kithen. Mr. Apollo winced; but, drawing himself with decayed, old-fashioned furniture, consisting up, thought that Miss Scraphina was under a "collygion." he had not the honor of an acquisit collusion:" he had not the honor of an acquaintance with Captain Stuart-Gordon, whom, he sup-

the marriage. In reply to this, Mr. Apollo courteously insinuated that there must be still some all the poverty of the room. Virginians are actively and the poverty of the room. dissolutions and new creations of existence, results from the play of laws which rest in this inconverting all the substituted usages of society "converting all the substituted usages of society into miscord." Miss Scraphina expounded, with the chimney, and diffusing a genial warmth some hauteur, too! that it was a custom of the through the large room! Miss Somerville and Stuart-Gordons, whenever an heiress of the house was given in marriage, to exact of the bridegroom the assumption of the family name; that this was dark stuff dress, with her glossy, black hair, half-

Charles himself was a rebellion hanged for treason! If blood were gold, Captain Henry Cartwright (I will call him Cartwright!) could sell and buy the whole house of you! He descended from King Charles, were you!" he sneered, with a diabolical grin of scorn and malice contorting his shining black face. "Captain Cartwright can say more than that! Captain Cartwright's nigger was descended from a King! I am greatgrandson of Prince Tongataboo, Emperor of "Anna possesses that rarest of all accomplish Eahei-poewai, and if I'm a man servant now, it's ments, a fine elecution. I should like to have you grandson of Prince Tongataboo, Emperor of through the fortunes of war!"

I do not know how Apollo Belvidere looked at that time, but I have heard him accurately described as he looked in his old age—as he stood that morning, near the door of the oak parlor, that morning, near the door of the oak parlor, with his master's hunting-coat thrown across his arm, his spurs in his hand; his tall, broadshouldered, erect figure, dressed in an old suit of his master's blue and yellow regimentals, was surmounted by a face black as jet, seamed and wrinkled like an Indian walnut, and shining like a dried prune, and topped by a crop of hair white with his master's hunting-coat thrown across his a dried prune, and topped by a crop of hair white

As the gentlemen arose from their breakfast and as the General walked leisurely up to his old servitor, and laying off his dressing gown, and receiving the hunting-coat from his hands, adressing his son, he said-

"The hounds meet at Battletown Plains, this norning; will you not join us for once, Louis?" Louis declined, with a grave smile. He was weary of reiterating his aversion to field sports. "What will you do with yourself, then, Louis? Stay, I will tell you. Ride over to Mont Crystal. and call on Miss Armstrong, will you not?"

lights you not, nor woman either. How do you

intend to pass the day? Why not pay your respects to Miss Armstrong?"

"Do you not think, father, that there is another lady who has a primary claim to my humble services the memi-ray."

vices, this morning?"

"Miss Somerville! Ah, yes. But Susan is such a recluse, that one scarcely ever thinks of visiting her. However, present my compliments to Miss Somerville, and, thanking her again for her condescension last evening, say that if I dared ask so much of her courtesy, I should entreat her to come over and pour out the old man's tea again."

Smiling unconsciously at this droll blending of natural social affections with prime conventional cremony. Louis howed accuracy and the ceremony, Louis bowed acquiescence; and the General, now fully accoutred, went out from the house, and, mounting his great black hunter, set forth for Battletown Plains.

VIII. THE MISTRESS AND THE MAID. One whose life is like a star, Without toil, or rest to mar Its divinest harmony— Its God-given eternity.—Attrick.

A being of sudden smiles and tears, Passionate visions, quick light and shade Louis Stuart-Gordon sauntered slowly, abstractence of the glorious sunlight, flashing on the bright waters, and burning on the gorgeous crimson, golden, and purple-hued foliage of the trees—sauntered down the marble steps, and across the terrace to a finely gravelled serpentine walk, which conducted to a little iron gate on the west, that led from the ornamented grounds into the conse and thence through a rough path to the copse, and thence, through a rough path, to the rocky thicket behind the house.

Passing through this tangled thicket and down

the rough stone stairs, he stepped into the little boat fastened to a post on the beach, and loosening the chain that confined it, took the solitary oar and rowed for the opposite shore, secured his boat, and ascending the rude steps leading up the rocky bank, stood upon the main land.

The path leading through the copses and thick-

material closed in an extensive yard, specked, not shaded, by a few dwarfed pine and cedar bushes. The ground outside of this stone wall, and imme-The ground outside of this stone wall, and immediately around the house, was bare, sterile, and rocky. The first English proprietor of the estate could have had no other inducement to erect his mansion-house here, than was afforded by the fine salubrity of the air, and the magnificent prospect around. The view from the south front of the house was not the right hand beautiful as Eden.

and west.

Behind the house, on the north, the hills reared higher and still higher, while they fell backwards towards the horizon. Once, thousands of acres of and clansmen fight about the relative dignity of the rich plains and luxurious forest lands, below, ginis, the old family servants dispute about the comparative antiquity and respectability of their masters' families.

Were white an expectable of their now, nothing remained to the old man and his grand-daughter but the blasted leights known as The Crags. You will wonder where this old and impoverished gentleman raised his slender crops. About in spots. On small patches of moderately fertile soil, on the sunny fall of some of the hills;

Rays.

There were two or three small out-houses, such solitude in the scene, as Louis entered the old gate, before the warm, bright, morning sun had the oaken door, which was immediately opened by George, the factorum of the household, and who, left of the wide entrance hall, ann

"Mr. Stuart-Gordon!"

And Louis, passing in, found himself in the family sitting-room, and in the presence of Miss Somerville and her attendant, Anna. with leather bottoms; little spider-legged mahog-any tables and stands; a tall, right-angular walnut posed, was the brother of the new Mrs. Cartwright, he said, as he accompanied her to the breakfast table. Then Miss Seranhina believing his asshaped clock, and the fourth being occupied by the large, right-angled fire-place, that crossed it the assumption of the family name; that this was very proper, for that they were descended from the royal Stuarts of Scotland; whereas, Captain Cartwright, now Captain Stuart-Gordon, was of a comparatively new family. Apollo Belvidere plumed up!—pride conquered gallantry. His Chesterfieldean urbanity and propriety of manner, his Websterian precision and elegance of language were forgotten; starting up, he exclaimed—

"Pish! tush! tut! pshaw!—don't tell me about King Charles' unlegitimate descendans! King Charles unlegitimate descendans! King Charles himself was a rebellion hanged for trea-Anna also left her seat, and curtesying respectfully, withdrew to the other end of the long room, Susan following her with her eyes, as though she were half inclined to summon her back. She did not do so, however, but turning, seated herself, say-

ing—
"Anna was just reading Ivanhoe to me. Miss Britannia O'Riley, Miss Armstrong's governess, receives all these new things from Washington, and she is so kind as to send them over to me, after them. Anna reads them ter she has perused them. Anna reads them aloud, while I sew; and," added she, soto voce, hear her read."

"I am not fastidious, as I do not pretend to

not ask me. Look at her now," added she, in a subdued voice.

Louis turned his eyes to the window at which

he stood, and was struck with the attitude and expression of utter despair into which the girl had unconsciously fallen. Louis looked at her with an attention that he had never before be-

And now he observed for the first time that sne possessed the most lofty style of beauty. Her tall, full, graceful figure was finely curved, as she leaned upon the high back of an old leathern chair, looking abstractedly from the window, the light from which fell upon her superb head, covered with a magnificent suit of black hair, that, dividing above her broad, pale forehead, rippled off into thousands of tiny jet black, glistening wavelets over her temples and a touch her checks, Again Louis gravely declined the proposition.

"You are a strange youth, Louis. 'Man delights you not, nor woman either.' How do you beautiful eyes, the sad expression of her full, recommended to thousands of this year. Wavelets over her temples and was gathered into a large knot confined by silver bodkin behind. Her sloping, gloomy, but beautiful eyes, the sad expression of her full, recommended to thousands of this year.

lips, closed as they habitually were, were added to the fascination of a face that attracted without the fascination of a face that attracted without volition or consciousness. Her dress was of the coarse linesy-woolsey worn in winter by Southern house servants, but hers was plaid, of very brilliant colors, made high in the neck, with sleeves reaching the wrists, fitting accurately her charmingly developed form, and harmonizing well with her dark, imperial style of beauty. Louis looked at her, at first, in obedience to Miss Somerville's indication; then with surprise and admiration at the singular beauty he had never before noticed; and lastly, with wonder as to the sorrow, the recollection of which could so suddenly convert the lately ardent and animated reader, glowingly alive to all the beauties and sublimities of her subject, into the pale, cold, lifeless statue of despair, so apparently lost to the world around her, as to be totally unconscious of the seene and presence in which she stood. Louis turned his eyes inquiringly to the serene countenance of Miss inquiringly to the serene countenance of Miss

"She is a slave," murmured Susan, in a low, but

emphatic tone.

Louis looked perplexed, bewildered, and did not reply. Susan smiled sadly at his embarrassment, as she continued gravely—

"You would say, Louis, that you were already aware of that fact; that this was nothing new or extraordinary in her position; that, in a word, you know she is a slave; but do you also know, Louis, all that means to her ?"

He did not reply, but seemed engaged in

"No: you, like other excellent men I know, look on slavery with indifference. It is the non-chalance of custom. But this girl! I tell you Louis, that were you or myself now reduced to slavery—were we to change positions with one of our slaves—become his property—subject to his orders—a thing to be chained, imprisoned, beaten, bought, sold, at his whim—neither you nor I could have a more poignant sense of degradation than she suffers; for, Louis, she had naturally a sensitive heart and a lofty intellect, and, even in her condition and circumstances, both have been too highly cultivated for her peace."
"I suppose," said Louis, thoughtfully, "nay, it is inevitable, that her condition must be painful

and humiliating in proportion to her intellect and sensibility; but was the cultivation of this mind and heart nell? Was it even merciful, on your part, Miss Somerville? I think in her case, in-deed, where 'ignorance' is so palpably 'bliss,' it

Even if I had been disposed, I could not have repressed the growth and development of Anna's intellect; but do not think that I was disposed! No, Louis; let the soul have free course to reach its highest life, through sorrow, anguish, and even crucifixion, if necessary. No, Louis; any life and light, even the life of suffering in the light of fire, is higher than the death of darkness, of stillness of nothingness No, Louis; give her the fires of purgatory rather than the ease of annihilation." The usually calm face of the girl was inspired ally calm face of the girl was inspired

and glowing while she spoke.
"You are right, Miss Somerville, perfectly

"You are right, Miss Somerville, perfectly right," said the youth; "and," added he, blushing ingenuously, "I feel ashamed of my superficially formed and hastily expressed opinion."

Seeing now that Anna had withdrawn from the room, Miss Somerville continued to speak of her. "She has been my intimate companion from babyhood up. I do not remember the time when Anna was not by my side. She went to school to wait on me. Could any one—even had such a one been affected with your just expressed oning one been affected with your just expressed opin-ion, as to the inexpediency of educating a slave— could any one, I say, suspect that a little child, sitting at my feet without books, could pick up an education by eye and ear, feeding her hungry mind with the crumbs of knowledge that fell from the rich man's table; or could any one have prevented the progress of such a mind, only once awakened and aroused? Anna has been and is dear to me as a sister. She has more ardor, more fire, than my Anglo-Saxon blood gives me, and even in her childhood I have seen her kindle into enthusiasm when history or poetry gave back the gorgeous past, and heroes or martyrs again lived, struggled, suffered, or died before her. Then her miration, her enthusiasm, was unalloyed joy! unmixed delight. Her appreciation gave effect to books otherwise only moderately interesting to me, as her eye and voice kindled her subject into brilliance. Louis, that was in her single She was so charming, that her society was, to me, brilliance. Louis, that was in her simple, self-forgetting childhood, when we were sisters and us-of humiliation to her. Now she will at times glow with something like her old enthusiasn hen reading some tale of daring achievement or of courageous endurance, or self-immolating martyrdom, in some old history or high epic n, and her cheek will burn, her eye bla tongue grow eloquent with the enthusiasm of her soul. Then, suddenly, as memory comes, she will become silent, grow pale as ashes, and, involunta-rily, inevitably, fall into an attitude of mute despair. She never speaks of her position, her sor-row; I never heard her utter a word of complaint. impatience, or repining, in my life. I have seen her suffer excruciating hodily pain, and when I have been distressed to death at her agony, she has smiled a mournful smile at the sympathy that could so far forget, or was so unconscious of the great, the permanent, the all-absorbing sorrow of her life, as to lavish itself upon a minor and transitation.

But is this, must this be, a permanent sorrow? "Alas, I greatly fear so! though God knows the only thing needful to my repose is Anna's "And can you not accomplish this object, s

just and so dear to you, Susan?" "Ah, no! You are aware, or perhaps you are not aware, of my grandfather's peculiar disposition, or, to speak more accurately, his present penearly ninety, and he has a nervous dread of los ing the control of his own mind—a fear lest I should suppose him imbecile—in his dotage—a suspicion that I think him incapable of self-govmakes him exceedingly jealous of my influence, exceedingly suspicious of any plan I may propose to him, and the more anxious I feel for the acomplishment of my wishes, the firmer he shows himself in the rejection of the proposition, what-ever it may be. The first time I was struck with this was the day on which I first went to him to petition for Anna's freedom. Anna had fallen into one of her fits of deep but mute despondency, from which nothing on earth could arouse her. Though she said nothing, I gained the cause of her despair, and suddenly, for the first time, the possibility of its removal occurred to me. I went my grandfather, as he was dozing in his big arm-chair, and spoke my petition. Awakened suddenly, and very much surprised, he gazed at me in silent perplexity. I repeated and urged my petition; and then he smilingly caressed me, and told me that my patrimony in land and and told me that my patrimony in land and ne-groes was too small to bear abatement, and that young girls knew nothing about such things. Then I began to reason with him—that was unluckily thought of; it awakened his jealous selfesteem, and he said gravely, even mourafully:

'My dear Susan, I give you the largest personal
liberty; you may do what you wish to do, in the
way you wish to do it; go where you like, when
you like, and stay as long as you like; make
what friends or reject what acquaintances you
please—unquestioned and unreproved by your
grandfather. I leave you to your own government, because, Susan, I think you capable of selfguidance. Pay me the respect of believing the
same thing of me, my deat? What could I say?
I said everything I could think of, but the more
I talked the firmer he became—he seemed adamant. I have returned again and again to the ght of; it awakened his jealo mant. I have returned again and again to the subject, without any other effect than, of late, that of irritating him."

"And yet there is not a gentler-hearted man the world than your grandfather." "Yes! that is it. If the thing had occurred to

wish to wrest it from his feeble grasp. It is pa-thetic to see the sad compromise he makes by of-fering me my free will, on condition that I should

not seek to fetter his."
"There is a sadder sight than that—Anna! Yet still, Miss Somerville, I cannot see why you set the seal of despair upon Anna's sorrow by calling it permanent. In the course of nature, before very long, the destiny of Anna, if she lives, must fall into your hands, and you will free her at once."

Suddenly a dark shadow overswept the countenance of Susan Somerville, and she for an instant lost the power of reply. Then, recovering somewhat, she said, sorrowfully—

"Alas! you do not know—my poor grandfather does not know himself—that he is overwhelmed with debt; that he lies hourly at the mercy of a set of creditors, any one of whom at any time may levy on his property, and sweep off house, land, and people. There, sir! that is the great terror of my life—the daily expectation of seeing my foster-parents, George and Harriet, that excellent couple, and my dear foster-sister, Anna, sold into redemptionless slavery, and to see my feeble, gray-haired grandfather turned houseless into the world!"

leave, expressing his hope and his father's wish that Miss Somerville might come over in the

evening.

"I will do so," said Susan, quietly.

"Then, dear Miss Somerville, will you permit me to come, and meet, and escort you?"

"If you please," said Susan, absently, then added, "Yes, I thank you! I shall be very happy."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

We call attention to the advertisement in elation to Washing on correspondence. We can commend the advertiser to any of our Editorial friends who may wish a good Washington cor-

CORRESPONDENTS will perceive that the edings of Congress and the public documents, which at this season of the year must be publish ed, will for some time allow them less room tha we have been accustomed to yield them.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

There was an unusually full attendance of nembers at the opening of the session of Congress on the 3d. But eight members of the House vere absent, of whom six were Southern.

The House was of course the theatre of the greatest interest. For the first time in the history of the Government, a distinct Anti-Slavery party held the balance of power between the old parties, and much anxiety was felt in relation to its policy and purposes.

The roll was called four times on Monday, but the House failed to elect a Speaker. The Free-Soilers distinctively, count nine votes, and, beside these, five were constantly given by Free-Soil Whigs and Democrats, in opposition to the caucus nominees. It was apparent that there was a body of fourteen men determined to make Opposition to Slavery in the Territories of the United States, a test, just as the slaveholders had determined to make Opposition to Slavery-Restriction a test. With Julian and Palfrey, the number would have been sixteen. Cleveland, Booth, Doty, Peck, King, and Wilmot, are Democrats. Tuck and Durkee were originally Democrats, then Liberty men: Howe was a Whig, then a Liberty Man. Crowell and Campbell are Whigs and Giddings, Root, and Allen belonged to the same party till the nomination of General Taylor. Of the fourteen, King, Wilmot, Allen, Giddings, Root, Tuck, Durkee, Howe-eight in allconstitute properly the Free-Soil Party in the House. Perhaps we may add to this number,

Booth and Sprague—it is doubtful. But there is also a third party in the South, though smaller. It will be observed that Cabell of Florida, Hilliard of Alabama, Morton of Virginia, Owen of South Carolina, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia-in all six. Whice or Taylor men-voted against Winthrop, and for Gentry and that Holmes, Woodward, and Orr, Democrats of S. Carolina, voted independently against Cobb

MR. ADAMS AND MR. CALHOUN.

It will be recollected that, when a quotation was made from the Diary of John Quincy Adams, to show that Mr. Calhoun, in 1820, believed in the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery, that gentleman attempted to throw discredit upon the evidence, and disclaimed all recollection of having expressed such a belief. Mr. Charles F. Adams has at last given to the public the entire passage relating to the Monroe Cabinet meeting, from the Diary of his father. We transfer it to our first page from the columns of the New York Evening Post. No man, not even Mr. ons, and walked with our arms around each | Calhoun, can, after reading it, manufacture a doubt companions, and walked with our arms around each of its accuracy. Independently of the conclusive time of self-remembrance and of sorrow to both of evidence it furnishes that Mr. Benton was correct ishes that Mr. Be when he charged Mr. Calhoun with having entertained the belief that Congress had power to prohibit slavery in Territories, it is one of the most interesting records ever published. It shows the clear insight Mr. Adams had at that period into the nature and effects of slavery, and that slaveholders then were actuated by the same principles and views which now determine their conduct,

FREE SOIL MEN PROSCRIBED.

The Legislature of Delaware, and the Legislatures of all the free States, with the exception of Iowa, have passed resolutions in favor of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to all the new territory belonging to the United States. The State Conventions of the two old parties in those States have been remarkably unanimous in support of the measure. The doctrine of Non-Interdefeat upon the Democratic party at the last vention, as opposed to Wilmot-Provisoism, brought Presidential election. The Representatives from the free States, in Congress, without distinction of party, at three successive sessions of Congress with a unanimity unparalleled in the history o any important measure of public policy, have voted in favor of the Proviso; and the Representatives from those States in the present Congress stand pledged, with rare exceptions, to sustain this policy.

But what do we see? The Washington Union. pretending to be "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government," boldly assuming that no Wilmot Proviso Man ought to be, can be, shall be, elected to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives! The article copied last week from that paper, called upon Mr. Clingman to withhold his vote from Mr Winthrop, because he was in favor of the Proviso and the same paper of last Thursday morning, in a labored editorial of three columns long, parades Mr. Winthrop's votes in favor of the right of petition, and of the Ordinance of 1787, and then

" Now, in view of this exposé of Mr. Winthrop's votes upon the various anti-slavery proposition which have come up in the House of Representa tives for the last eight years, we take it to be ut terly impossible for any Southern Democrat, whether he be of the regular order of Democrats or of the Taylor species, if there are any such, to vote for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. "And will any Whig from the South still put

the rights and interests of that portion of the Union from which he comes in still greater peril by giving his vote for Mr. Winthrop?" It proceeds to work upon the fierce sections passions of the South by gross imputations against Northern men, and artfully labors to unite Southern Representatives, without dis tinction of party, in support of a Democratic candidate for the Speakership, for the purpose of securing the "rights and interests of the

And yet this paper claims to be national in its moment. But it is mournful to see how shakingly he sits upon his tottering throne, and how tremblingly he holds his falling sceptre of self-sovereignty, and how he dreads lest some one should wish to wrest it from his feeble grasp. It is paper claims to be national in its spirit and policy. The Charleston Mercury is not more bigotedly sectional. The Union recognises no other Democracy than that of Slavery. The Democracy of the free States, it evidently regards as soldiers of fortune without animals. And yet this paper claims to be national in its spirit and policy. The Charleston Mercury is not more bigotedly sectional. The Union recoggards as soldiers of fortune, without principle consistency, or self-respect, ready to sell their services to the slaveholders, provided they can be well paid. It is horrified at the idea of sectional ombinations, but it is calling upon Southern Whigs to unite with Southern Democrats, to secure the control of the House, and the interests of Slavery. Expansive patriotism! Profound tactics! Of course, the Democrats from the free States will admire this policy of building up one great Southern party in the South-the party of Slavery Propagandists—to which they will be raciously permitted to act as humble auxiliaries! They will, of course, reverently bow before their sole organ," while it coolly tells them that their principles on the Slavery Question are so infernally mean, that whoever is suspected of tolerating them, can expect no political preferment. True, their Legislatures, their State Conventions their constituents, have declared repeatedly in favor of the policy of Slavery restriction, but they s was surprised, dismayed, at this unexinformation. He did not for some modium—Wilmot-Provisoism here is not exactly attempt to dity, but fell into deep and seatonght. At last, judging that the hour of thought. At last, judging that the hour of thought at the solution of the washing to the solution, the sole standard of Democratic orthogonal than he his presence, he arose to take

of water"-but what of that? "Behold, we are n thine hand; as it seemeth good and right unto thee to do unto us, do!"

Are the Democratic Representatives of Non-Slaveholding constituents flattered by the picture? Are they so much in dread of the Slaveholding Oligarchy, as to turn Gibeonites for the sake of political existence? We don't believe it-but ime will show. One thing is certain-the political slaves of Slave-owners can never be the repreentatives of freemen. Choose ye, this day, whom ye will serve—ye cannot serve two masters. If you are the slaves of Slavery, put on its liveryf you are the servants of the People who sent you here, wear their principles upon your brow, and corn concealment or compromis

THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In commenting on the last trial in the 4th district (Massachusetts) for a Representative, we said that Mr. Palfrey's loss was 2,739. This may have been true relatively; but the remark was calculated to convey a very erroneous impression The absolute vote of Mr. Palfrey was heavier than ever before, except at the trial that imme diately followed the Presidential election; and a comparison of the vote cast for him at the last election with the one immediately preceding, shows an absolute gain of more than 600.

The recent trial taking place on the day of the annual State election, Whigs and Democrats turned out probably in their full strength, and this was supposed to account for their relative

We still think that Palfrey will be chosen The various trials show that there is a body of about five thousand voters who will not suffer a most estimable Representative to be sacrificed.

TESTS.

When it became manifest that the Democratic nasses of the North had made up their minds gainst the doctrine and policy of Slavery extension, party tricksters were shrewd enough not to attempt openly to baffle their resolve; but, more anxious for the success of the Democratic organization than its principles, and fearful of a permanent schism that might interfere with ambitious schemes of their own, they sought indirectly to give such a form to this resolve, as would leave the way open for cooperation with the Democracy of the South. Certainly, Slavery was an evil, and the Democrats of the North were opposed to its extension; it was very proper that they should give expression to their opinions, but the liberty they claimed for themselves they would not deny to others; they were opposed to Slavery, but so they were to "new tests;" they would not make their opinions on the subject a test of Democracy ! In this way, they persuaded the Democrats in ome States to stultify themselves. They would pass stern resolutions against Slavery Extension. and then nullify them by the declaration that they did not mean to make such opposition a test; in plain words, they meant to sustain Free Soil in

word, but not by vote, unless Party arrangements nermitted. We warned the Democratic masses against this trickery. Last summer we thus commented on the proceedings of the Maine Democratic Con-

vention: In Maine, the Democratic Convention resolved That the institution of human slavery is at ment possesses adequate power to inhibit its exconstitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by contemporaneous exposition, and by repeated acts of legislation; and that we enjoin upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ all their influence to procare the pessage of a law forever excluding slavery from the Territories of California and New Mexico."

This was explicit, but then follows another res olution, showing how far the Democrats of Maine are willing to carry out the policy thus boldly

" Resolved, That although the exercise of th power of excluding slavery from the Territories of this Union has received the sanction of every Republican Administration, yet it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the distinction creed of the National Democratic Republican party; and from the nature of the case it canaot be made an element of their creed. The only common ground, therefore, which can be occupied by the Democracy of the several States in respect to it, is one of absolute and unqualified toleration of opinion and action."

That is to say, Democratic State Conventions n the several States must be tolerated in affirm-

ng whatever doctrine or policy the public senti-States, passing the strongest anti-slavery resolves in the Southern, the most ultra pro-slavery ones But, when the Democrats come to act together in national capacity—for example, in the selection f candidates for Federal offices, in the election a Speaker for the House of Representatives co, then, they are to lay aside all their pro-sla very or anti-slavery opinions—the question is not to be thought of, not for a moment to be suffered control their joint action! It seems to us that to control their joint action! It seems to us, that this brief but just paraphrase of the resolution ex-poses the dishonesty of the policy proposed. The Speaker of the House of Representatives consti-tutes the committees, and it is in his power, by utting a majority or minority of the friends of Free Territory on the Territorial Committee, to give Freedom or Slavery a decided advantage. The election for Speaker will be the first business f the next Congress. What will the Democratic Representatives from Maine do? They are reed to support the Wilmot Proviso, but sup ose King Caucus should dictate a Democrati andidate for the Speakership, known to be opposed to the Proviso, would they support him if they should, they would violate the policy o the first resolution above quoted; if they refused, they would violate the policy of the second.

Were we right? Have the Democrats of the ome in favor of a certain course of policy and bid it. then voting against it in Washington? Before the last Presidential election, Northern Democrats mmitted themselves to the doctrine of Free Soil, as their Southern brethren did, against it They met in Convention at Baltimore-and which ction triumphed? The Southern-for, it meant what it professed. It had never indulged in any twattle about not making opposition to the Wil mot Proviso a "test"-it always made it a test and its leaders "laughed in their sleeve" when they saw their co-workers at the North tricking the Democracy there into the declaration that is did not intend to make opposition to slavery test. They knew at once that the game was in their own hands. How could it be otherwise

On this point we are unyielding, says Southern Democracy : on this point, says Northern Democ racy, we entertain views quite different from yours, but we shall not stickle! What sort of a bargain could be expected between two parties, when one advertised in advance its willingness to concede everything, and the other its determination to yield nothing?

See how these tactics have worked in the mai ter of the Speakership. The Democrats from the free States would not make opposition to slaveryextension a test of fitness for that office, but did this hinder the Union and the Southern Demo crats from making opposition to slavery-restric tion a test? One might have supposed that the extreme moderation of the Northern Democracy would have at least restrained any open attempt to institute this test-but, so far from this, it only emboldened the Union and its supporters to the avowal of a policy outrageously and indecently proscriptive against the Northern Democracy and

We repeat what we said last August : In many ways must parties, representatives of the People, Federal Executive officers, act, in their Federal capacity, in relation to the question of Slavery, and it is the extreme of folly to sup-pose it possible that parties can act nationally upon this question, and maintain at the same time their unity of action, unless their slaveholding or non-slaveholding sections surrender their necu-

deadly sins—they will have none of it—they will put it away—like the ancient Gibeonites, they will cover themselves with rags, and make false representations, if so be they may find mercy—they may be made "hewers of wood and drawers" leaves the party. There is no help for it. The great question, therefore, for the anti-slavery Democracy is, whether it will stamp its principles upon the national organization of which it is the the fact that it is a means, not an end. Union as the means of preserving liberty, establishing justices and the means of preserving liberty and the means of preserving liberty, establishing justices and the means of preserving liberty and the means of the means of such an act. We sympathic to the Union—but never would we lose sight of the U the image and superscription of the pro-slavery

In the proceedings of the present Congress w shall probably find a solution of this question.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY. The following letter from Commodore Stewart as lately appeared in the newspapers:

"PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1849. "My Dear Sie: I am in receipt of your favor of the 22d inst., with the enclosed slip, containing a statement of the flogging on board the United States ship Independence, on her last cruise. The number of lashes stated to have been inflicted appears to me enormous; the amount (44.830) cer tainly carries with it an amount of depravity in the crew, or one of oppression or cruelty in the commander, wholly unwarrantable. That there is tyranny and officers of cruelty in the service, there can be no doubt, and I think I have pointed out, in my letters on naval subjects, (to Secretary Upshur, some time since,) the primary cause of their existence in the navy, and how they have been fostered through the recruiting service or the existing system. The experiences of naval service have demonstrated the necessity of some prompt and efficient mode of restraining insubor-lination of the men, and thereby preserve the tion of the men, and thereby preserve the ssential discipline of naval service

"If this cannot be effected, the wisest policy would be to break up the navy, save the million drained from the treasury for its support, extin guish its cruelty and oppression, and put an end to a service so wholly and completely aristocratic that it has not, even under monarchy, its equal in existence. Some portion of blame for this ex-hibit of severity may be attached to the law govhibit of severity may be attached to the law governing the naval service; it leaves no discretion in the mode of purishing; many slight irregularities and offences might be punished without the lash, but the law requires whipping to the extent of, or not to exceed, twelve lashes. The officers, therefore, by law, are confined to whipping, and cannot punish otherwise, as it would be unlawful, and they liable to prosecution.

"I hope Congress, before they act in either the case of withholding the seaman's allowance of grog, or the lash, will consult with such of the officers on the subject in whom they have confi-

fficers on the subject in whom they have confi officers on the subject in whom they have condence, or cause a more suitable code of rules and regulations for the naval service as will govern it more efficiently, and render it more appropriate to the national objects for which it is established and supported. I hope Congress, the next session, will advance towards your object of cheap postage; hitherto it has been, from its enormous expense, it the business companies. highly oppressive to the business community. It is time they should be released from the whole support of the post establishment; they have

already taken one good step towards it.

"I am very much pleased to hear from you, m am very more present to near from you, my good friend, and hope you will forward me the copy of the dialogue. Accept the assurances of my high respect and esteem, from your obliged friend,

CHARLES STEWART.

"Barnabas Bates, Esq., New York."

Public attention, since last winter, has been called to the necessity of a reformation in the Navy. WATSON G. HAINES, the indefatigable friend of the sailor, has been untiring in his efforts, and numerous meetings have been held in the Eastern States, with a view of bringing out such an expression of public sentiment as would impress upor Congress the duty of acting on the

The letter of Commodore Stewart is worthy of attention. The officers, he says, are required by law to punish offences, some of them light ones with the lash. The truth is, the People want light. Our naval service is a Despotism, and it is difficult to ascertain all the facts respecting the discipline it imposes. A special committee of inquiry ought to be appointed by Congress, with full authority to investigate the whole subject, and with instructions to report such reforms as variance with the theory of our Government, ab-horrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the Federal Govern-cers alone—it would see the propriety of taking the testimon, and opinions of intelligent and experiin a different point of light from those in au thority. The testimony of both classes is neces sary to just and wise conclusions.

No one who is sufficiently impressed with the dreadful effects of intoxicating liquors, can doubt that the abolition of the spirit ration must accom pany the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-tails. It is rum that produces most of the offences which are thought to require the lash.

MR. CLAY AND THE TERRITORIES.

Certainly, no man has warmer personal friend than Mr. Clay. Wherever and whenever he travels, no matter how much he may seek quie and retirement, his friends will not let him alone During his late sojourn in New York, a serenad was got up for his benefit, and by this artifice he was obliged to make his appearance, and make speech too. And in Baltimore, he was besieged o closely that he could do no less than surrender It seems that an anxiety was felt to hear his sen iments on the Slavery Question. The Saltimore correspondent of the National Intelligencer reports his sayings in reply, from which we extract the following

"You have been pleased, gentlemen, to allude to my return to the Senate. I fear you entertain hopes in that connexion which can never be re-alized. I feel, it is true, the same devotion to the public interest, but I feel also the hand of time weighing heavily upon me. Solemn and grave questions will arise during the approaching ses-sion of Congress—questions which have already deeply agitated the public mind

all know that out of the late acquisition of large territories in the West and Southwest there has arisen a question which has caused much excited discussion—I allude to the question of slavery. In my humble judgment, gentlemen both parties who are so clamorous upon that ques tion are in error. One contends that, without an enactment of Congress prohibiting slavery, the institution will take root in those territories; the other contends against the constitutionality of such an act, as depriving them of the right of moving their slaves thither. In my both are practically wrong, inasmuch as the ques-tion evidently settles itself. Slavery can never North yet to learn that their brethren of the exist in those territories. The climate, the soil outh never stultify themselves by voting at and the industrial pursuits of the people all for-

"I am, perhaps, going too far, gentlemen, in ex-pressing myself so freely upon public affairs on an occasion like this. But for your allusion to them in your letter to me, I should probably not have done so. My views on these questions ar

altogether conservative. There is one point, however, on which I feel at liberty to express myself fully: I allude to the Union of the States. This question is, in my view, paramount to all others. There is none of sufficient importance to be considered in connex-ion with it. Under all circumstances, and in every event, I shall labor for its perpetuity. Let the storm come from what quarter it may, I shall be prepared to meet it, and stand by our glorious Confederacy. I look upon the dissolution of the Union as being productive of every possible evil Union as being productive of every possible evil that could befall us as a nation. Our country would need no historian. The history of Greece would be her history. Entangling foreign alliances, internal commotions of every character, would Philip or an Alexander. We should be involved in wars, wars, wars! Wars, most bloody and de-vastating, would be entailed upon us. I trust in God, gentlemen, that such a time may never arrive, and my untiring efforts shall be directed

We have no doubt that Mr. Clay believes that the climate, the soil, and the industrial pursuits of the people" of the New Territories have settled the question. So said General Cass, but the najority of the People did not concur with him and the People of the Territories themselves proceed on the assumption that positive prohibit is necessary to keep out Slavery. Certainly this is the lesson taught by the history of Slavery in this country.

We are pleased to hear a distinct denial from Mr. Clay of the novel doctrine that a positive law prohibiting Slavery in the Territories is uncontitutional. On this point, then, he stands with nator Benton and the John C. Calhoun of 1820, fronting the John C. Calhoun of 1849.

der, that holding such sentiments ving that Slavery cannot take root in the Teries, and that a law of Congress excluding i would not only be in harmony with nature, but with the Constitution-no wonder that he should rd as treason to the Union any effort to resist public mind with his claims divers int

tice, and extending and perpetuating genuine re- takes occasion to avow his overpowering love for publican institutions, is above all price. Such a the Union, and his deep conviction that it can Union would be the hope of Man, a joy even to stand only by mutual forbearance and concession. the Angels in Heaven; it should be and would be mmortal.

But should the Union come to be used as the means of extending and perpetuating the enora curse—as much to be deprecated and denounced undertook to subject the liberties of Mankind to | imous vote for the Presidency! He says:

the rule of Despotism. Deeply attached as we are to the Union, we Deeply attached as we are to the Union, we cannot go so far as to believe that its dissolution would destroy Free Institutions or arrest the and in modern days—I believe, if they are not would destroy Free Institutions or arrest the march of Civilization on this continent. We do not believe that, in such an event, the history of Greece would be our history. We are not Paper of the continued of the patriot could desire, if that future contained no other seeds of danger than these. The prophetic gans, but Christians-not Grecians, but Ameriof the Few, while all the rest are slaves, but in sectional interests and passions arraying one porthe hands of the Many, whose numerous material interests all predispose to Peace. The world has which made the ancient world an Aceldama.

But we would not speculate on such a subject. So vastly important is our Union, so affluent in blessings may it be, if preserved with Liberty, one and inseparable," we have no desire to show how well the country could do without it. While the non-slaveholders have in their own hands four-fifths of the political power of the nation, it is for them to make the Union just what our Fathers intended it should be-the Home of Freedom and Free Men.

PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT.

As we apprehended, the slaveholding section of the Democracy had everything last week its own way. The Non-Intervention test was enforced with unrelenting rigor, and the scruples of the Northern Democrats were unceremoniously overridden. Among the latter there was no concert-Scarcely an effort was made by them to resist the assumed leadership of their Southern brethren. Mr. Cobb's friends were untiring, and found active allies among Northern and Western men. Mr. Forney, who has signalized himself by violent abuse of the Wilmot Proviso Democrats, and his thorough servility to slavery, was on the ground in time, secured the Southern influence, and made the convivial tastes of members subservient to his

The caucus was summoned for Saturday night. Eighty-seven Representatives were in attendance The roll was called. A resolution being proposed that all, who answered to their names, should be considered as being bound to support the nominee, whoever he might be, exclamations arose that the mere fact of being present in the caucus imposed this obligation. Let this be the understanding, then, said Mr. Wentworth. Mr. Booth of Connecticut left, not being willing to be thus bound. Mr. Cleveland of Connecticut was not

The meeting was organized under Southern uspices-everything was cut and dried by Southern men. No resistance of any moment was offered by the Northern members. Mr. Carter of Ohio, not relishing the spirit of tame submission opinion, and proposed Emery D. Potter as a can- | yet he has plenty of faults. didate; but his own colleagues showed no zeal in supporting him. Mr. Disney supported Cobb. cers alone—it would see the propriety of taking the The Indiana delegation was equally amiable: so ere the free State member WALDO of Connecticut, elected by Free-Soilers as well as Democrats, voted for Mr. Cobb and Non-Intervention! We commend him to his con-

> And so the thing was done. Non-Intervention triumphed, almost without a struggle, in the Den ocratic caucus, putting up the following ticket: For Speaker-Howell Cobb, Slaveholder.

For Clerk-John W. Forney, Northern Man with Southern Principles.

For Sergeant-at-Arms .- Mr. Lane of Kentucky Slaveholder. For Doorkeeper-Mr. Brown of Ohio, Norther

Man with Southern Principles. The Whigs also held a caucus on Saturday evening, at which they nominated Mr. Winthrop. No candidates for the other offices were named We learn that Mr. Toombs of Georgia, who was exceedingly displeased at some of the decisions of Mr. Winthrop the last night of the last Congress, introduced some resolutions on the Slavery Question, embodying the Southern view, which, however, being calculated to arouse discord, were laid upon the table, much to the chagrin of Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and several Southern Whig

members, who left the caucus. The Free-Soilers held a meeting at the Capitol the same night, and agreed to support Mr. Wilnot for Speaker. There were present, Messrs Allen, Giddings, Tuck, Sprague, Howe, Wilmot, King, and Durkee. Julian and Root had not reached Washington. We understand that the Free Soil men are pledged to stand by each other to the last. Whatever others may do, they will maintain a position of inflexible and complete antagonism to the Slave Power.

GENERAL CASS ON THE TRACK.

Our Presidential candidates have an extraordinary amount of vitality. It was hoped by many that the election of General Taylor, a new man, would finally dispose of the claims of certain venerable aspirants for the Presidential chair, who seemed to be impressed with a profound conviction of their peculiar fitness for that station. But they are not so easily got rid of. The older in years they grow, the younger their hopes. Defeat inspires them with new life. They will never ad nit that they failed of an election because the majority of the People was against them: but their riends blundered; or the politicians played them false; or some untoward event, entirely local and emporary, did the mischief. That they are as highly esteemed by the People as by themselves they cannot doubt-they feel sure that the dear People are full of grief at their defeat, and long for nothing so much as another opportunity to do jus tice to their claims.

Washington, in declining reflection a third term, set an example which has since passed into a national usage. But no caudidate in our Republic has ever declined running a third time. It would be a great relief, in some respects, if twice running without success were deemed conclusive against the availability of the candidate.

Who would have thought that General Cass.

after having been so decisively distanced by an unpracticed antagonist, would reappear on the course, trembling with impatience for another heat? We presume he takes no paper but the Washington Union, and has probably gathered from its luminous editorials the impression that the Democracy of the North has repented of its Wilmot Provisoism, and adopted the doctrine of non-intervention. Indeed, we can easily understand how the venerable gentleman should be led astray The defeat of the incomplete coalition in Mich. igan he construes into a triumph of Cassism He imagines that a re-union of the Democracy having taken place in New York, it will be easy enough, by a little management, to secure the rote of that State, since opinions on the slavery question are no longer to be made a test. The successive defeats sustained by the Administration in the State elections, he, of course, regards as so many evidences of contrition in the People for having preferred a mere military man

to so brilliant a statesman as himself. The result of his cogitations and his consultaa candidate for their suffrages; and as the first of think we should differ from the author occasiona series of movements designed to preoccupy the ally in relation to the construction of the sacred ent trades. It has refused for the King of Prus-

The last paragraph of the letter, it will be observed, impliedly justifies the slaveholders in their Disunion movements, censures the North for its opposition to Slavery, and virtually insists that mous wrong of Slavery, it would be a crime and the demands of Slavery should be yielded to. Certainly the free States will be wretchedly ungrateas the Unholy Alliance which many years ago ful if, after this, they do not give him their unan-"We have but one danger to fear. As t

military power and the general corruption of segacity of Washington foresaw and foretold the cans. Government among us is not in the hands true danger which threatens us; the danger of tion of the Union against another. A spirit of compromise was necessary to create this Confederation, and it is equally necessary to preserve it interests all predispose to Peace. The work and made some progress since the days of Greece, and the true well-being of a nation is better understood now than it was before Christ. In no event should we fear the reproduction of the scenes without anxiety. It is seldom that such issues without anxiety. can he presented when mutual forbearance is not dictated alike by duty and by wisdom. If onehalf of a great country, abandoning all other differences of opinion, is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, local-ly affecting itself, its citizens should meet from heir countrymen of the other section kindness their countrymen of the other section kindness, and not denunsiation; argument, and not recrimination; and a desire to reconcile conflicting pinions, as harmoniously as is compatible with the nature of the controversy. No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for careful inquiry and for a wise as well as a kind decision. In this crimit had section as the consideration of t decision. In this spirit should sectional questions be discussed; and, if they are so, they will bring with them no danger, but will furnish additional motives for union, and will contribute powerfully o our strength and prosperity.
I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obe-

dient servant. Campbell P. White, Henry M. Western, and others

LITERARY NOTICES. HEARTS AND HOMES. By Mrs. Ellis. Part II. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washing

ton, Pennsylvania Avenue.

The second and last part of this story has appeared. Mrs. Ellis seems determined that her readers shall not be over-excited. Her narrative winds along slowly, sometimes almost dreamily. We want more action and less preaching. She the one named in the motion of adjournment. If delineates character skilfully, evincing an intimate acquaintance with the human heart, but keeps all her characters on the back-ground, while she discourses. The author, in fact, is the been called to discuss that question. If an orator most prominent character in the book. She talks too much: her ideal personages do too little.

And yet we like the novel; there is so much of club, because he would not permit treason to be the philosophy of common sense in it, and so spoken in his presence. One club was ordered much human nature in the beings to whom she to disperse, because a banner of united Prussia introduces us.

SHIRLEY. A Tale. By Currer Bell. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale as above.

Another novel by the author of Jane Eyre We have commenced it, and shall certainly finish The writer possesses extraordinary power and originality. As a novelist, he stands alone displayed, made a few remarks indicative of his the imitator of nobody, without an imitator-and

> FIRESIDE STORIES. By Mrs. Ellis. New York: D. Apple. ton & Co. For sale by Robert Farnham, Pennsylvania

Avenue, Washington. come volume, in the best style of Mrs. Ellis. We quietly, when a constable seized her by the cheek, need not say that they are full of healthful feeling and led her, writhing with pain, several equares, and noble sentiments. The writings of Mrs. Ellis to the jail. The President of the club, a respectare distinguished by their high-toned Christian able physician, was arrested for asking the officer sentiment, without any kind of secturian technics

FIRESIDE FAIRIES. By Susan Findar. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

The most entertaining and instructive Fairy book we have lately seen. Although the book is intended for children, we found ourselves, ere we thought of it, deep in the first story-a story containing a beautiful illustration of the strife between Temptation and the Spirit of Truth The work is embellished with a good number of pretty engravings.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL TALES FOR YOUTH. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

This is the first of a series for young people esigned to embrace volumes of History, Biography, Travels, &c.; and as it is intended specially for American Youth, the subjects will frequently ume before us contains an account of the voyages and adventures of Henry Hudson, and biograph-It is handsomely got up, and in a form very convenient for young folks.

The author gives us to understand that "whatever is placed in the series will be on the side of Christianity." THE CHILD'S PRESENT. Edited by Grandfather Merryma.

New York : D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

Grandfather Merryman must know a good deal bout the tastes of boys and girls. In this handsome volume he has provided a great variety of revolution. The discipline has become much pleasant entertainment for them. We like it ex-

ORMS BY AMELIA. (Mrs. Welby.) of Kentucky. New York

D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

one who has written much and very sweetly.

This is an enlarged edition of the poems of

The volume is exquisitely got up, the fine taste of the publishers adding a charm even to Amelia's Stern criticism might find much to censure in these poems, but they fall so pleasantly upon the ear, and at times touch so tenderly the heart,

that we shut our eyes to all their short-comings

THE LIVING AUTHORS OF ENGLAND. By Thomas Powell New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above. Mr. Powell has made quite an interesting book the interest of which, however, depends far more on the materials used than on the manner in which they are worked up. As a critical work, it is full of prejudiced feeling, shallow remarks, and distorted judgments.

EXERCISES IN GREEK PROSE COMPOSITIONS, adapted to the Professor, &c. New York: D. Appleten & Co. For sale The author informs us that these exercises

were prepared simply as an accompanaiment to the first book of the Anabasis. "They consist of easy sentences, similar to those in the Anabasis, including the same words and constructions, and are designed, by frequent repetition, to make the learner familiar with the

language of Xenophon." well printed on excellent paper, and finely and ed, to the great injory of all the material and Like Appleton's school books generally, it is neatly bound.

THE FOUR GOSPELS; arranged as a Practical Family Com mentary. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as

The work consists of a series of brief commentaries, entirely practical, on the four Gospels. They are pertinent, clothed in an agreeable ization of the courts, making the judges depend We are constrained to say, however, that we dreds of patriots for political offences. It has

New York: Harper & Erothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. Mr. Abbott prefaces this interesting sketch of great Prince with a brief notice of the early history of Britain. The volume is illuminated with nine engravings, more than usually attrac-

HISTORY OF KING ALFRED OF ENGLAND. By Jacob Abbots

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, November 13, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era :

The past week has been one of comparative tranquillity. The week before was signalized by the removal of several Ministerial Cabinetsthose of France, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Lippe Schaumberg, by the resignation of one of the Pied mont Ministers, and by the publication of a number of laws in Austria. Since those great events, political affairs have been more calm. This week we have bad the meeting of the Legislative Assemblies of Saxony and Hanover, the vote of the Bavarian Chambers approving the opposition of their ministry to the Prussian projects, the protest of Saxony and Hanover against the Council of Administration of the triple league, and, with many other incidents of less importance, the difficulties in Berlin between the police and the people.

I have spoken above of Lippe Schaumberg and its Ministry. This is a little Government, with about 28,000 subjects, where the Prince has a miniature Court and a miniature Cabinet, and, as he has a right to do, apes the manners of his betters. He is a fast friend of the reaction, and would punish treason against him with great severity. About three hundred such principalities were abolished by the wars which preceded 1815, but Lippe Schaumberg escaped the general wreck.

Berlin has been the theatre of the most dis-

graceful provocations of the people by the police.

have already informed you that there are more than a hundred clubs or societies of the people in this city. The right to meet is fully guarantied by the Constitution and the laws-but its exercise is dreaded by the existing Government. Some time since, the resolution was taken to break up the clubs. The police commenced by forcing, by fines and arrests, the Presidents to give in lists of all the members. The private warnings of members and petty persecutions effected nothing; the clubs were as well attended as ever. Some few of them were attended by between two and three thousand people. Police officers were always present. Week before last, these officers (they are called here constablers) commenced regularly a technical war with the clubs. If the Pres den' called to order one minute too soon or too late, the constable declared the meeting dismissed, as it could not be opened at any other hour than any subject was mentioned which had not been put on the regular order of the evening for dis cussion, he dismissed the club, because it had not uttered an opinion which did not strike the constable's ear as loval enough, he dismissed the and Germany was hung over the Speaker's stand. another because a speaker read an extract from some newspaper, about a dozen because they were listening to panegyrics on the patriot Robert Blum, shot last year at Vienna, by order of Windischgratz. To several clubs the constables came with a squad of armed men, who were called in to put out the people if they showed any backwardness to retire instantly. On one occasion, the officer called to his men to "cut down the hounds !" and some twenty persons received sabre cuts, and several more were arrested. A woman. seeing her husband arrested, was upbraiding one of his comrades for standing by and seeing it don under what law he acted, and kept in prison two days. Under these provocations, the people are patient. The democratic papers and the club presidents and orators exhort to forbearance. On

every occasion, with one exception, the audience, when ordered to disperse, has done so immediately. In the exception named, the meeting was broken up, and many retired immediately; but a few remained in the hall to talk over the conduct held towards them by the Government. This was the occasion of the brutalities spoken of above. The police have forced the booksellers and others to take away from their windows the prints of Waldeck, Blum, and other patriots. A book-

seller, in the street in which I live, was arrested on Saturday morning last, for posting up a notice on the inside of his window, stating that he had for sale the picture of Waldeck in prison. An though not exclusively be American. The vol- umbrella-maker, Goltz, was arrested for exposing the picture itself. It requires certainly all the phlegm of the German disposition to take such ical sketches of Daniel Boone and James Smith. provocations coolly. A great excitement prevails on this account, but no outbreak will probably en sue, for the reason that the democracy here has learned wisdom by experience, and do not wish to precipitate a revolution which is inevitable. The moment of this revolution will be when the army shall have become imbued with democratic principles. When this time will come is difficult to say,

but it is not many years removed. A great change has taken place in the army since the March weakened, and the soldiers are now as noted for their unruliness, for their outrages on citizens, for their excesses of every description, as they were formerly for their sobriety and correct behaviour. Cases of insubordination are numerous. At several different places soldiers have been shot for personal resistance to their officers. One of these executions took place in Perfiles Privates in a battalion stationed here best one of its mentenants with their fists until he was nearly dead. This was a little after nightfall, and the assailants have not been discovered. This same battalion, called the Sharpshoners, is said to read nothing but democratic newspapers, and this in spite of its officers.

A graver case of insubordination occurred here last Thursday. A whole regiment, numbering nearly three thousand men, laid down its arms, and declared it would never take them up again until their pay had been increased to its former amount. Their demand was promptly complied with. But the evil has been done. One such act as this, going unpunished, will exert a great influence over the spirit of the army. The soldiers will feel and know that they are the masters in Prussia, and will make the King pay for their services against the democracy, by privileges or the permission of greater license in conduct Already, the papers of all the garrisoned towns teem with complaints of the insolence, outrages, and licentiousness of the soldiery. This cannot be ended, so long as the soldiers feel themselves necessary to the Government. The King will be forced to make concessions to the People. Of course, he will make as few as possible, and the transition state of society will be greatly prolong-On the 10th instant, a great banquet was given

at Crolls Garden, by the friends of the present Ministry. Toasts were drank and songs were sung. This Ministry went into power one year ago. Its first act was to adjourn the Prussian Nawoman, is already known by her religious writ- tional Assembly, and afterwards to dissolve it. It ings. It is issued by the Appletons in a very declared Berlin in a state of siege, and disarmed beautiful style, in one volume, edited by Dr. the civic guard. On the 5th of December, it Tyng. It is illustrated by twelve finely finished granted a Constitution, which it has since called an aristocratic Legislature to revise, in order to strike out everything which prevents the King from being arbitrary. It has changed the organupon the Government. It has prosecuted hunsia the Imperial Crown, but claimed at the same

time that the vote of the German National Assembly invested the King of Prussia with a right to the empire. Soon after, it broke up the German National Assembly, assisted the King of Saxony to put down the revolution in Dresden, the King of Bavaria that of the Palatinate, suppressed the Republic established in Baden, occupied the country with Prussian troops, and by its court martial executions dyed its soil with blood. It has made an armistice with Denmark, and left its allies of Schleswig Holstein to the mercy of that Power; has even forced them to observe the armistico. It experienced at Fredericka the most signal defeat sustained by the Prussian troops for twenty-five years. It formed the triple league with Henover and Saxony, from which those two. Powers have since retired. On the 30th of Sep-Powers have since retired. On the 30th of September, it agreed with Austria to establish a provisory central power for Germany, which has not yet been established, and probably will not be. It has occupied, with military force, the free towns of Hamburg and Frankfort; forced the former to enter the triple league, and sustained a monopoly Senate against the mass of the people. It has dissolved a second Assembly, chosen under the law, and thrown into prison Waldeck, Berends, Tenune, Jacobi, Zeigler, and the other principal members of the Opposition. It has annulled universal suffrage, and imposed on the people an electoral law, which places all the political power in the hands of the rich. It has convoked a hamber under this law, and refused to accord to it even the right to refuse supplies to the Government. It has made necessary a loan of twenty-one millions, and increased the taxes. To this gloomy summary I must add, in justice, that it has encouraged the completion of the railroads has encouraged the completion of the railroads established, and thrown open to the people an extensive telegraph system, and proposed a law for the introduction of cheap postage.

It is reported that the present Chamber will be dissolved in the course of a few weeks, and before it has completed the revision of the Constitution. It will gas way without the regret of anybody.

The only parties in the Chambers are, the Ex-treme Right, who rally round the Prince of Prussia, heir presumptive to the Crown, and advocate the unlimited power of the King; the Right, or Ministerial party, who are almost as illiberal as the first-mentioned; and a little knot of twelve or fourteen Poles, who regard only the interests of their race, but voted with the Left in the old

of Kings, to permitting his brother and heir pre-sumptive to be the head of a party opposed to his Cabinet, knowing well that any such opposition can never touch his dynasty. Next to the Prince of Prussia, the Baron Von Gerlach is the head of the party of the Extreme Right. He is a man of most ultra Absolutist views. He declares, however, that he is liberal; that, although he considers the absolute dictature of the King necessary for a few years to come, this is only to prepare the people gradually for the introduction of a Constitution and free institutions. He claims to be perfectly sincere when he declares that the King, f invested with absolute power, would labor conscientiously to bring the people to such a state of improvement as to be fit to exercise about as many rights as are enjoyed in Spain. You may set

tionist of the very first water.
You are aware that all the liberal institutions of Prussia date from the conquest of Prussia by Napoleon. The King was forced to ally himself with the people, and made many concessions. The organization then adopted for the townships has accustomed the people to the exercise of the right of suffrage, and is the cause of the superior knowledge in political affairs among the Germans, as compared with the French. This law has just been preferred, with all its drawbacks of property qualifications, by a committee of City Council of Berlin, to the one recently proposed by the Ministry.
Mr. Von Kamptz, formerly Minister under

Frederick William III, and notorious for his per-secutions of all Democrats, died here last week. All his good deeds had been forgotten, and he was

nly remembered to be execrated.

A treaty has been entered into between Prussia and Baden, by which Prussia agrees to occupy that Duchy with her troops until the Duke thinks courts are still condemning the prisoners made in the last insurrection to long periods of solitary crowded for years to come with unhappy victims. An unfortunate affair occurred last week at the Rastadt prison. The soldiers on guard had reeived orders to fire in on the prisoners, should they make any attempt to escape. A motion of one of the prisoners in the common cell was mis-interpreted by the guard, who shot into the cell, killing one, and wounding, more or less severely.

ve prisoners.
The Hanover Legislative Assembly has at last met, and the King's opening speech promises plainly that he will commence immediately the work of reform. The popular party is in a ma-jority, but has no wish to overthrow the present Ministry, which belongs to the Old Liberal party, before seeing what reforms it will undertake.

The Saxon Chambers have also met, and the King has celebrated the occasion by proclaiming

a general amnesty for political offences.
It is probable that the Governments of Hanover and Saxony, together with the other Governments in North Germany, who may refuse to enter the federal state proposed by Prussia, will make an effort to conciliate the people by reforms and concassions. In this way, the cause of real liberty may be forwarded much more rapidly than by the union of all the Northern States with Prussia,

which is not disposed to make any concession which it can avoid. which it can a fold.

The anniversary of the death of Robert Blum was celebrated at Leipsig, with great pomp and ceremony. The Government was not favorable, but still did not forbid it. The same day was observed that the Company of served all over Germany as one of mourning.

The Duke of Mecklenberg Schwerin, whose acceptance of a popular Constitution, and firm opposition to the party of the nobility, I have beopposition to the party of the monity, I have oc-fore mentioned, has just been married. This oc-casion was embraced by the people to testify to the Duketheir approbation of his political course, and the bride travelled to her new home through

ranks of uncovered subjects shouting their wel-come, and under triumphal arches in all the villages through which she passed. The Duke was so much affected by this enthusiastic reception, that he published immediately a letter of thanks.

The celebrated Hungarian, Klapka, returning from Paris to Hamburg, was refused a permission to travel through the Prussian territory. He was forced to return to Antwerp, and proceed home through Holland.

The King of Prussia has determined that the

recently acquired principality of Hohenzollern shall become a part of Prussia, instead of being

shall become a part of Prussia, instead of being held by him personally. This arrangement will make it necessary for the Prussian troops to defend Hohenzolle; The Transportant of Cerman landportant.

The twelfth annual assembly of German landportant of the proceedings were not important.

Austria is now attempting to become more popular in Germany. One of the Ministers has proposed to call a congress of merchants residing in the maritime towns of Germany, to consult them on the means to be adopted to secure a uniform system of import duties for Germany—and a second congress of merchants from the interior, to give its advice on a law for regulating the internal commerce of the States of Germany. This may all end in nothing, and probably will; but it shows what the Ministers' ideas are of public opinion.

The first free school in Promise.

to be brought out here with great splendor some time during the winter, and at Vienna in Janu-Jenny Lind gave a concert in Hamburgh last
Tuck—8.
For Me
During to liard. Me

Paris.

In a former letter i spoke of the societies for In a former letter I spoke of the societies for colonizing Germans in different parts of the world. Captain Stanly Carr, an English gentleman of considerable wealth, is at present actively engaged in founding a German colony in Australia. How fortunate would it be for the Southern States of our Union, if the tide of emigration now setting from this country could be turned into them! The problem of the future for those States is the peaceable living together of the black and white population. If the native whites alone occupy those States with the blacks, grave difficulties seem unavoidable; but if a new population, not participating in the prejudices of the one class or the hatred of the other, could be introduced, most of the evils might be avoided. Such articles as show the increase of manufactures in the South, the cheapness of land, and other things favorable to the South, ought to be republished here. The speech of James M. Crane, Esq., before the American Fair Institute, recently published in the New York Journal of Commerce, and showing the progress of the South in industry

and manufactures, is a valuable document, and I intend to request its republication in the leading democratic paper of this city. The Virginians and Kentuckians can certainly have no objection to seeing their unoccupied lands taken up by hosts of sturdy German immigrants.

The recent Peace meetings in England have attracted the notice of the European press. There is evidently an advance in public opinion on this subject, but the extravagant assertions of some of the Peace advocates are not calculated to advance the cause. Mr. Bright claimed, in one of his the Peace advocates are not calculated to advance the cause. Mr. Bright claimed, in one of his speeches, that France had become convinced by the Peace Congress of the evils of war, and would never go to war again. The London Chronicle devotes a very witty and very narrow-minded ar-ticle to this subject. It contains a passing hit at the United States, which I give you in the fol-lowing extract:

the United States, which I give you in the fol-lowing extract:

"As sincere and earnest votaries of peace with France, we should wish to keep our forces on a very superior footing to those of the defunct Ro-man Government, and for the very reason that we desiderate unbroken peace with the United States. We must deprecate any proposal for reducing our navy towards the Mexican standard of efficiency." A serious difficulty has arisen in Flanders, be-tween the linen weavers and their employers. Most of the workmen in Ghent have "struck;" the workshops are deserted. Several arrests have been made, and the Government is using all its influence to induce the workmen to resume work. The demands of the "strikers" are, that they shall

The Mondear of the off phoises a statement of the number of explosions of steam boilers in France, between the years 1827 and 1848. The whole number of accidents is stated to be sixtyone, only two of which have happened to locomotives. The circumstances under which these happened are given in detail. The Government exceptions great care in this matter, and prevents, no ercises great care in this matter, and prevents, no doubt, great loss of life. The whole number of locomotives in France, in 1846, was 560, and in 1847 they had increased to 670.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1849. SENATE.

Congress assembled in the Capitol at 12 o'clock. In the Senate, the following Senators appeared in their places: From Maine, Mr. Hamlin; New Hampshire, Messrs. Hale and Norris; Vermont, Phelps and Upham; Massachusetts, Mr. Davis; Rhode Island, Messrs. Greene and Clarke; Connecticut, Messrs. Baldwin and Smith; New York, Mr. Seward; New Jersey, Mr. Miller; Pennsylnia, Messrs. Sturgeon and Cooper; Delaware, Mr-Wales; Maryland, Mr. Pearce; Virginia, Messrs. Mason and Hunter; North Carolina, Messrs. Mangum and Badger; South Carolina, Messrs. Calhoun and Butler; Georgia, Mr. Dawson; Mississippi, Messrs. Davis and Foote; Louisiana, Mr. Downs; Tennessee, Mr. Bell; Kentucky, Messrs. Underwood and Clay; Ohio, Messrs. Corwin and Chase; Michigan, Messrs. Cass and Felch; Indiana, Mr. Whitcomb; Illinois, Mr. Shields; Missouri, Messrs. Benton and Atchison; Iowa, Messrs. Jones and Dodge; Wisconsin,

Messrs. Dodge and Walker. Mr. Slicer officiated as Chaplain. The Vice President took the chair. The credentials of Henry Clay and James Shields were presented. The Secretary was ordered to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business; it was resolved to meet every day at 12 o'clock, he can be left with safety to manage his affairs by himself. When this will be, is uncertain. The supplied during the session with newspapers, not supplied during the session with newspapers, not exceeding the cost of four dailies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order by Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the last House. The roll being called, 223 members answered to their names-the whole number, except eight. The absentees were, Messrs. William J. Alston, of Alabama; Albert J. Brown, of Mississippi; Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee; David Hubbard, of Alabama; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Thomas Butler King, of Georgia; Augustine H. Shepperd, of North Carolina; and one vacancy

in Massachusetts. A quorum being present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, viva voce. Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Duer of New York, were appointed tellers.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll alphabetically; and having called it through-The tellers reported that the whole number of votes given were 221, making 111 necessary to ef-

fect a choice. Of the votes given-Howell Cobb, of Georgia, had received Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut Joseph M. Root, of Ohio - - James A. Seddon, of Virginia -James Thompson, of Pennsylvania David T. Disney, of Ohio -

The following is the vote in detail:

For Robert C. Winthrop .- Messrs. Alexander Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Crinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George C. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Mattison, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phœnix, Pi man, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilsson—96.

For Howell Cobb.—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe,

son—96.

For Howell Cobb.—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Beesck, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harsleen, Harmenen, Isham G. opinion.

The first free school in Prussia was established last week, in this city, by Dr. Edler. By free, I do not mean gratuitous, but exempt from the supervision of the State, which has heretofore assumed the right not only of establishing schools, but of preventing any subject from establishing one, except under the direction of the State. The new Constitution sanctions the principle of liberty in instruction, and Dr. Edler is the first to avail himself of it.

The King has removed his residence from the city of Pottsdam to the village of Charlottenberg, city of Pottsdam to the village of Charlottenberg, about three miles from Berlin, where he intends to remain during the winter.

Meyerbeer's celebrated opera of the Prophet is

Meyerbeer's celebrated opera of the Prophet is

Wood, Young-103.

For David Wilmot. - Messrs. Allen, Booth,
Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Preston King, Root, Tuck—8.

For Meredith P. Gentry.—Messrs Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Alexander H. Stephens, Toombs—6.

For Horace Mann.—Messrs. Campbell and

For Horace Mann.—Messrs. Campbell Crowell—2.

For James Thompson.—Mr. Cleveland—1.

For David T. Disney.—Mr. Doty—1.

For James L. Orr.—Mr. Holmes—1.

For Channey F. Cleveland.—Mr. Peck—1.

For Joseph M. hoot.—Mr. Wilmot—1.

For James A Seddon.—Mr. Woodward—1.

No member having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast on the first ballot, there was no election. The roll was then called a second time, when the tellers reported that of the whole number of

votes cast—
Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass, had received
Howell Cobb, of Georgia
David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee
Horace Mann, of Massachusetts
James Thompson, of Pennsylvania

For Robert C. Winthrop.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nather, Erger, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Hann, Marshall, Mattison, McGaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle; Otis, Outlaw, Phœnix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson—96.

For Howell Cobb .- Messrs. Albertson, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, William J. Brown, The demands of the "strikers" are, that they shall receive one franc more on every piece of one hundred ells, that the cost of lighting up the workshops morning and evening shall not be deducted from their wages, and that they shall work one hour less daily. They now work twelve hours.

A Ghent newspaper blames the workmen for their dissatisfaction, and thinks that they were doing well when they were earning from ten to fifteen francs a week, to support their families. One, methinks, could not be extravagant on that sum.

The Moniteur of the 6th publishes a statement of the number of explosions of steam boilers in France, between the years 1827 and 1848. The whole number of accidents is stated to be sixty-Parker, Peasiee, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Waldon, Waldo, Wallace, Welborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, Venne, 100

For David Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Dur-kee, Giddings, Howe, Preston King, Root, Tuck For Meredith P. Gentry.—Messrs. Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Stephens of Georgia,

For Horace Mann. - Messrs. Campbell and Crow-11—2.

For Joseph Thompson.—Mr. Cleveland.

For David T. Disney.—Mr. Doty.

For Joseph A. Woodward.—Mr. Holmes.

For James A. Seddon.—Mr. Orr. For Chauncey F. Cleveland.—Mr. Peck. For Frederick P. Stanton.—Joseph A. Wood

For Charles Durkee.—Mr. Wilmot.
There being yet no choice, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll a third time, which resulted as

For Howell Cobb, of Georgia - - -For Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts or David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania - for Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee For Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut
For Horace Mann, of Massachusetts For James Thompfon, of Pennsylvania
For Emery D. Potter, of Ohio For Richard K. Meade, of Virginia For James A. Seddon, of Virginia -For Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire -For Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee

The following is the vote in detail:

For Robert C. Winthrop.—The members who voted for Mr. Winthrop are the same as on the second vote.

For Howell Cobb.—The members who voted for Mr. Cobb are the same as on the second vote.

For David Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Durkee, Fiddings, Howe, Preston King, Root, Tuck.
For Chauncey F. Cleveland.—Messrs. Booth and

For Meredith P. Gentry.-Messrs. Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Stephens of Georgia, For Horace Mann .- Messrs Campbell and Crow-

For James Thompson.-Mr. Cleveland. For Emery D. Potter.—Mr. Doty. For Richard K. Meade.—Mr. Holmes. For James A Seddon -- Mr. Orr. For Amos Tuck .- Mr. Wilmot For Frederick P. Stanton.-Mr. Woodward. There still being no choice-

Mr. Holmes moved that the House adjourn. The motion was negatived—yeas 97, nays 108. The Clerk again proceeded to call the roll for fourth vote, which resulted as follows: For Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts

For Howell Cobb, of Georgia - - For David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania -For Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut For Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee For Horace Mann, of Massachusetts For James Thompson, of Pennsylvania For Emery D. Potter, of Ohio For Walter Booth, of Connecticut -For Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee -

The following is the vote in detail: For Robert C. Winthrop.-The members who oted for Mr. Winthrop are the same as on the

second vote.

For Howell Cobb.—The members who voted for Mr. Cobb are the same as on the second vote.

For David Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Durkee Giddings, Howe, P. King, Root, Tuck.

For Chauncey F. Cleveland.—Messrs. Booth and

For Meredith P. Gentry .- Messrs. Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Stephens of Georgia, Toombs. For Horace Mann.-Messrs. Campbell and

For Walter Booth.—Mr. Cleveland.
For Emery D. Potter.—Mr. Doty.
For James A. Seddon.—Messrs. Holmes and Orr.
For Walter Booth.—Mr. Wilmot.
For Frederick A. Stanton.—Mr. Woodward.

No candidate having yet received a majority of all the votes given-Mr. Levin moved an adjournment; and the vote

being taken by tellers, it passed in the affirma-And the House adjourned till 12 o'clock tomorrow.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849. SENATE. The Senate met, and, after the passage of a w resolutions of little importance, soon ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, the voting for Speaker was re

esumed. The roll was called five times, when, it eing near 3 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn. A call for the yeas and nays was thereupon made, but, this giving rise to some troubleme points of order, the motion to adjourn was

a sixth time for Speaker. The whole number of votes cast on each trial vas 224; 113 were necessary to a choice, but no candidate had more than 102, at any time. The votes on the five trials were as follows:

Cobb - - - 102 101 100 99 100

withdrawn, and the House proceeded to vote

Winthrop - - 96 97 97 97 Gentry - -Potter - - -Haralson - - 1 Jacob Thompson -Stanton Cleveland - -Richardson - -Johnson, of Arkansas 0 Durkee - - 0

Julian - - 0 1 0 0 SPRAGUE of Michigan, who had voted all the day before for Winthrop, voted on the first trial to-day for Wilmot, but on every succeeding one for Winthrop. WENTWORTH voted four times for Wilmot, and then went back to Cobb. Bingham, who had the day before voted for Cobb, supported Potter to-day. Peck and Doty continued to vote against Cobb. Waldo of Connecticut, who had adfastly supported the Democratic caucus can-

didate, voted once or twice for Potter. The House made a sixth trial, but without ffecting a choice. Cobb received 99, Winthrop,

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December, 1849. To the President of the United States: Sin: The number of Post Offices in the United States, at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747; there have been 921 established and 333 discontinued within the year—making

an increase of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of in increase of 588. that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 of deaths; 284 of changes of sites of offices; 2,103 of removals; 11 of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 of commissions renewed; 23 becoming Presidential appointments, by income exceeding \$1,000; and 921 of new offices.

of those classes. The effect of these laws greatly diminished the price of mail transportation, and aided in bringing so soon the expenses of the service within the income derived from the reduced postage; so that now, though the amount of service is greatly enhanced, its expense bears no corresponding proportion.

The mail contracts which

are made one section in each year; so that the whole service had undergone the process of reduc-tion, under the operation of these laws, in June, 1848. Therefore, the condition of the department is, as it was expected to be, found most favorable to its expenses at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849. The actual cost for each mile the mail was transported in the year preceding June, 1845, was eight cents one mill, and, under the operation of the laws of 1845, the cost per mile of the mail transportations, in June last, was five cents six mills, making a difference of two and one half cents per mile, being more than one quarter.

The number of mail routes in the United States, on the first day of July, 1849, was 4,943,

and the number of contracts 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles. On these routes the mail was transported 12,547,069 miles at the cost of \$2,428,515, nakes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail, by Southampton, to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana, and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, all which is done at the expense of this department to the amount of \$255,692. The extent and cost of this service the past

year, as compared with that of the year preceding, will be most clearly seen by a tabular view. Miles. Cost. Miles. Cost. 163,208 - 167,703 Annual transportation—
Mode not specified 17,771.191 8751,500 18.573.364 \$777,415
In coaches - - 14,555,188 796,992 15,025,552 736.710
In stambouts - 4,335,800 262,019 4,083,976 278.657
In railroads - - 4,337,400 582,192 4,951,177 635,740 Total - 41,012.579 2,394,703 42,544,069 2,428,515
Route Agents and Mail Messengers - 54,063 - 61,513

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to \$4,905,176.28, derived from the following sources:
From letter postage, including stamps sold \$3,882,762 62 From newspaper and pamphlet 819 016 20 postage - - - - From miscellaneous items -

From the application made by the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, for mail services to

From fines - - - - From dead letter money sold

The Expenditures during the year were: For transportation For compensation to 1.320,921.34 postmasters For ship, steamboat and way letters -23 936 03 For wrapping paper For office furnite For advertising For mail bags 20,27638 For blanks For mail locks, keys, 4,586 50 and stamps For mail depreda-21,223.00 agents For clerks for office (offices of post-317,218 36 masters)

payments post office laws and regulations -

Excess of gross revenue for the ry undrawn, exclusive of the

year The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1849, remaining in the Treasuappropriations for the past year, already noticed, amounted to

691.682.70 Thus showing the sum of \$691,682.70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this De-partment for the transportation of free matter of the Department. Estimates for the current year ending June 30, 1850.

The provisions of the laws of 1845, for reducing the cost of mail service, having produced their entire effect on all the contracts (as all have now passed under their influence) before the commencepassed under their influence) before the commence-ment of this year, it was expected that in the fur-ther contracts a clear and decided advance of cost would ensue. This expectation was in some measure verified by the letting to contract last spring the northern section, including New Eng-land and New York. The aggregate cost for the service was at that letting much increased. The whole cost for services in that sec

1845, including agencies, was -The whole cost for service in that sec-tion by the contracts of 1849, is

Making an increase of - -Making an increase of 97,981
One cause of this is, that more service is now contracted for than to be done. Instead of 10,919,184 miles of transportation per year, 11,568,825 miles is now performed, being an increase of 649,651 miles per annum. Another cause, and the greatest, perhaps, is owing to the change of mail service from coaches to the many newly finished railroads in that section, which is a much more expensive service. The service in that section in carriages or on horseback, which was open to free competition, has now been let at even a more reduced rate than before, and amounts only to about three cents for each mile the mail is transported. On the other hand, in the railroad and steamboat service, where monopoly excludes competition, the expense is increased, and the transportation amounts to nine cents for each mile the mail is carried, even under the law of 1845, fixing a maximum of price to the classes of

1845, fixing a maximum of price to the classes of The expenses of the service of the Department for the current year, ending with June next, will, therefore, be increased, by the amount of increase in the eastern section, \$96,981; also by the cost of new routes in other sections, ordered by Congress, \$57,333, and by extensions and improvements ordered by the Department, about \$28,083; to which must be added a probable sum of \$50,000 for California, and a sum to meet other contin-gencies of \$25,000. These additions to the ex-penses of the service of the last year, will consti-tute the amount of the current expenses of this

year, as thus stated : Expenditures as last year Additions—excess of cost of service \$4,479,049.13 in eastern section - - -New service ordered
Expense for California
Expense of mail across Isthmus
Publishing new editions of post
office laws
Other miscellaneous items 8.000.00

Whole expenditures of the service of the Department for current year

year

To meet this expenditure, in addition to the \$200,000 appropriated by virtue of the 12th section of the act of 1847, to pay for the franked matter of the Department, the entire reliance is in receipts from postage. It becomes necessary to estimate that amount. This cannot, with safety, be done by taking the income of the past year and adding thereto the same per cent. of increase that year shows on the preceding. The effect from reduction of postage had passed, and the two preceding years showed little more than the regu-

lar and natural increase keeping pace with the growth of the country. The great increase of the last year was unnatural, and owing to the temporary causes of disturbance which have passed by. Some more safe basis of estimation must be found.

To exhibit, separately, the increase in the revenue derived from letter postage, and from printed matter, the following comparison is instituted between the past and preceding year: Letter postage, including stamps sold - \$3,350,314 \$3,882,762 15 9-10 Newspaper and pamphlet postage - 767,335 819,016 6 7-10

sites of offices; 2,103 of removals; 11 of commissions renewed; 23 becoming Presidential appointments, by income exceeding \$1,000; and 921 of new offices.

In 1845, important changes were made by law in the postage and mail service of the United States. One of those changes was a large reduction of postage. Another, and almost equally important one to the pecuniary condition of this Department, consisted in directing all mail service to be let to the lowest bidder, irrespective of the mode of conveyance, and abolishing the previous regulations requiring the new contractor to take the stage stock of his predecessor. This single regulation reduced the contracts of 1845 in New England and New York, the first section let under that law, more than \$250,000.

Year ending June 31, 1846 83,443,840 Do do 1847 3,832,177 \$383,277 11.27 Do do 1848 4,117,639 256,522 7,431 Do do 1849 4,701,778 684,139 14 20 Average of 3 years from 1846 - 100 1847 and 1848 - 9 35 The average of the years 1847 and 1848 appears to be 9 35 per cent, and of the three years ending 30th of June, 1849, nearly 11 per cent.; but as it has been shown that there were tempo-

rary causes operating to increase unnaturally the postages of the year ending 30th June, 1849, it is deemed safest to take 9 pcr cent as the rate, omitting the fraction, and the revenue of 1848 as he basis for estimating the revenue for the year nding 30th June, 1850, thus: Revenue from postages, year ending June 30, 1848 - \$4,117,639.00 Add 9 per cent. - 370,587.00

Revenue for year 1849 by natural - \$4,488,226.00 increase - - - - - - Add 9 per cent. - - -Probable revenue for the year ending June 30, 1850 - - - To this add balance on hand June

30, 1849 - - - - Appropriation for free matter for Departments, for year ending June 30, 1850 Deduct expenditures before stated

Leaving a balance on 30th June, TO BE CONTINUED.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

The following letter, from an intelligent oberver, connected with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in London, to a friend in this country, had been placed at our disposal.

LONDON, November 2, 1849. My DRAR SIR: I have been purposing for some considerable time to write to you; but what with domestic bereavement, by means of the cholera, on the one hand, and personal affliction on the 4,705,176.28 other, I have had but little spirit for attending to anything beyond the absolute necessities of the office. The present season with us, as with you, is one of comparative quiet. The Houses of Legislature have been closed for some time, which occasions a lull of that excitement which ever actime is the slave trade. You will have seen, from the columns of the Reporter, that we have been paging on the Government the duty of withdrawing the squadron from the coast of Africa. And you will have also observed that the result of the two committees appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject, is that they confirm our views as to the inutility of the squadron. How could they do otherwise? Is it squadron. How could they do otherwise? Is it squadron. How could they do otherwise? Is it not potent, that, from the year 1819 up to the present, the squadron has been employed without having accomplished its object? Surely this of itself is prima facie evidence of its insufficiency. But add to this the fact, that not more than temper cent. of the slaves that leave the coast are captured, and that one successful adventure out of five renders the speculation profitable, and how can we fail to see that we may go on forever at this rate to no purpose. But when we come to consider the expense of the squadron, which is not much less, taking everything into the calculanot potent, that, from the year 1819 up to the not much less, taking everything into the calcula-tion, than one million sterling per annum, we see an additional reason for the withdrawal. What good might there not be done if this million were moved into another channel, in promoting the produce of free labor, and assisting the free laborer to outsell the slaveholder in the markets of the world! What might not be accomplished, for instance, in British India, if a portion of that 265,555.55 sum were devoted to railways, the maintenance of roads, the promotion of irrigation, &c. Surely some sensible impression might be made on the cotton-growers of the Southern States, and the

cotton-growers of the Southern States, and the sugar-growers of Cuba and Brazil. But unfortunately the Governments of the world have an amazing amount of faith in brute force, and they find it convenient to have a pretext for continuing it in efficiency. Again, what might we not reasonably expect, if our Government were to strive earnestly to promote agricultural advancement in the interior of Africa, and thus to demonstrate that a profitable subsistence could be obtained from honorable employment, without having recourse to the horrid barbarities of the slave trade? But our chief object is to induce the Government to demand the fulfilment of our treaties with Spain and Brazil; and in the event of their refusal, to shut our markets against their Epileptic Fits, cotton-growers of the Southern States, and the sugar-growers of Cuba and Brazil. But unfor-tunately the Governments of the world have an amazing amount of faith in brute force, and they find it convenient to have a pretext for conthe Government to demand the fulfilment of our treaties with Spain and Brazil; and in the event of their refusal, to shut our markets against their produce. We have moved the country, in some measure, to urge this upon the Government, and the British Colonies have seconded the appeal. It remains to be seen what will be done. Whilst speaking of the Colonies, I may mention that our Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, together with one of our corresponding members, John Candler, leave England this day on a lengthened tour of inspection. They expect to visit the French, Danish, and Dutch Colonies, in addition to our own, and to obtain information as to the results of emancipation, state of education, and general condition of the emancipated classes. Where slavery exists in the foreign colonies, they will gain every information as to the condition of the slaves. It is believed that they will return by the United States. You will no doubt receive further information on this point.

I wish I could give you some precise information relative to the state of the French Colonies. You must beware of placing confidence in newspaper reports. During Mr. Scoble's stay in Paris, he had an opportunity of seeing M. de Tracy, Minister of Marine and Colonies, who assured him that the accounts which had appeared in the press were very much exaggerated.

Our friends in the Dutch colonies are trying to make a move toward emancipation. We hope to

TO THE READERS OF THE SALES OF

SPRING DALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 19th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 19th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 19th of Eleventh month, (November.)

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A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of the school and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed to Purcel's Store.

Bee, 6.

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SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

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BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

THE widespread fame of these splendid periodicals renders
it needless to say much in their praise. As literary or
gans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar
stamp now published, while the political complexion of each
is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often
found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig,
and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North
British Review" is more of a religious character, having
been originally edited by Dr. Chalmes, and now, since his
death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is
of the very highest order.

The "Westminster" though rewinted under the title

ciated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the alvantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magarine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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arly.
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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magasine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magasine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and meszotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt Walker. These plotures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves we-thy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated Englishartist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

companies the discussion of public questions.

Nevertheless, we find that the subject of human freedom supplies an incentive to constant thought and action. The great point on which we are monthly fashion plate node controlled to the great point on which we are work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and wenterplained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar News

Price for one year, while tions in one month, \$3: two cop-

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a reme-dy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that epi lepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distress-ing complaint, as the following testimony, received from

him that the accounts which had appeared in the press were very much exaggerated.

Our friends in the Dutch colonies are trying to make a move toward emancipation. We hope to be able to report something before long.

We have nothing decisive yet from Portugal, but we are full of hope.

We have been highly gratified by the visit of Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, whom we much esteem.

P. J. B.

TO THE READERS OF THE NATIONAL ERA

IN OHIO.

This reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here no doubt you will of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount in the presence of the presence of

Two Remarkable Cures.

Bandor, Maine, June 5, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of informing you that Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has be en the means of effecting a complete cure of a married lady who has been afflicted with 6ts four years. I have another case of a girl in the city, who has been afflicted with fits four years. Her age is sixteen. I have the pleasure of informing you that in both cases a complete cure has been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. In haste, I remain yours,

Mesers. Thomas & Miless. Messrs. Thomas & Miles.

The Time is not Far Distant, When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief, and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine.

Over One Thousand Certificates

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Cineianati, Ohio.
Sept. 6.—cotNov16

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we lought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

Contract of the second

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and

 Literary Newspaper.
 A brief summary of the principles and measures we are repared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a

high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing lavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the Uni

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Contin ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Canse of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta-

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as o place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo to pince the election of a Frequent in the manner of the ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term

of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

nands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in lim ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe

ution for debt :

and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Disc onceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for urrelves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

EIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Erg. as will make it at least qual in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its LITBRARY DE-JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of nerit, will contribute Philosophical, Histor cal, or Critical Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary In. ving, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the

list of PORTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, takng care to keep our readers advised of all important reform

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending as two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv

All communications, on business of the Era or for publi-All communications, va.

action, should be addressed to

GAMALIEL BAILEY.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

In the Era of the 22d November is commenced an original tory by Mrs. Southworth, under the foregoing title, which will run through several successive numbers of the paper, till completed. An edition of this number is printed, so as to furnish back numbers to new subscribers who may send their subscriptions promptly.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. MRS. MARGARET L. RAILEY, EDITOR

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive companion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in-terest them on all great subjects connected with the wellreceive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-

and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all. We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sizers have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared

wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just

for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name—T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a 4! Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a cousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy; five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy

with as little delay as possible. All communications must be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, fivorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in mineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to rriends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensivecollection of useful information.

nformation.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11.

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PATENTS. PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to. Aug. 26.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington D. C.

THE PROPERTY OF

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BDUCATION .- No. 4.

The religions of the earth have asserted a powerful influence upon the character of man. A greater part of these have been forced upon him by the Governments under which he has lived, and have not been adapted to the growth of his moral powers. The exponents of these religious monopolized the learning, and, in many instances, all the civil power of the nation; in process of time, as this monopoly was considered an hereditary right, it became the policy of the priestly caste to keep the masses in ignorance, in order to exercise, with more safety, this irresponsible power. Thus, whatever element of progress might have been contained in the religion in the first instance, became, at the last, when a nation had progressed in civilization-had acquired better knowledge of the arts and sciences-a mighty barrier to advancement.

Let us take a brief survey of a religion, familiar to all, to illustrate this fact. The Roman Catholic religion, with its numerous forms and remonies, its crucifix, infant Saviour, and Virgin Mother, presents tangible objects for devotion; and, from this very feature, can be readily embraced by heathen nations, who, accustomed to bow in veneration to idols, find it an easy transition to kneel in adoration to the infant Jesus. The claim of the leaders of that church, too, to all spiritual light and knowledge-to the exclusive right of interpreting the will of God, revealed in the Scriptures-to the power of remitting sins, or sending the sinner into an awful future, with mountain loads of guilt upon his head, greatly aids its reception; for the ignorant masses are ever averse to thinking for themselves; and, it their salvation can be secured with little effort on their part, saving the payment of a stipulated sum to the priest, as an equivalent for his prayers. they consider themselves fortunate indeed. With all the fictitious forms and ceremonies of Romanism, the heathen acquire a knowledge of the true God and a better idea of their relation to their fellow man; so that to them it is a progressive religion. But, in process of time, when these sublime truths have prevailed in a community. and exerted an elevating power upon mind, all the external influences, which, in the first instance, aided the reception of Christianity, prevent the mind from engaging in a purely spiritual worship; then, too, does the indomitable will of the leaders of that faith, who demand an implicit belief in and obedience to all the dogmas of the church, without reflection, without investigation, present an almost impassable barrier to human progress; it holds the masses in ignorance and superstition with an iron grasp.

Thus we see that a system of religion, that would be progressive for a heathen nation, must retard the progress of an enlightened people This result will ever follow, for it is in harmony

Many will say that Romanism, under a repub-

lican, is not the same as under a monarchical form of Government; and that the Roman Catholie Church had been as forward as any other in establishing schools for the diffusion of knowledge. True, it must of necessity differ in many of its features; but the policy of the church is still to exercise uncontrolled power over the minds of its members; all who have experienced this have felt that it is an influence not easily shaken off. We are aware, too, that that church has not been backward in establishing schools and seminaries of learning, ostensibly little or no influence in a community like ours—but not in reality; a liberal spread of know-ledge would undermine their whole policy—the absolute control of all the temporal as well as spir-tural interests of their receive. for that purpose-otherwise, they could retain was made in New York by Bishop Hughes, a few years since, to prevent the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that city, is a proof in point, that such is not their object. Their system of education is very superficial-elaborate in all of the ornamental, but exceedingly deficient in those branches requiring thought and ratiocination. We recognise in this system of education a double policy—to educate the mind, only so far as to make it subservient to their interests, and also to render their seminaries attractive, in order to arrest the attention of the community, and draw children from Protestant families, whom they can easily proselyte to Romanism. We grieve to say that their policy has succeeded too well, as my parents can attest with sorrow, who have placed children in their institutions, at that tender age when the religious feeling is the strongest, and when outward forms and ceremo-

nies are most attractive to the fancy.

"Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," i a command of the Revelator. Thus we see that we are required to worship the Creator with the understanding as well as the heart. Now, when we are told that we are incapable of this, and must employ the understanding of some other man, to do it for us, "asking no questions for conscience sake," we know that such doctrine is not of the

Romish Church felt this truth, and it created a desire for a purer Christian worship; then Protestantism grew of necessity, in obedience to the sternal law of progress, out of the demand for a religion better ad opted to man's improved social and moral condition, and must, consequently, possess a higher claim to the consideration of the mmunity.

Man's domestic training, even among enlight-

ened Christian nations, has not been of a character to develop his moral powers, and greatly improve his social condition. From the cradle to the grave, he has been under a system of discipline at war with his nature. Can we marvel, then, that the evil is so often in the ascendant? Experience has been, and still is, a slow reformer, for veteran habits and unyielding prejudices are powerful antagonists. Revelation, which on moral sub-jects supersedes the necessity of experience, has exerted, comparatively, little influence upon man; for here, again, his habits and prejudices contend stoutly with its sublime truths; and, so blinded does he become by them, that he cannot perceive how completely his life burlesques his profession. Christian parents teach their children that it is unmanly to bear an insult, and that any wrong, real or imaginary, must be properly resented.

The infant falls upon the floor and bumps its head—"we'll whip the naughty floor for hurting my darling," the mother exclaims, to pacify her orying babe. "Give him as good as he sends—

look out, don't tet a playmate get the better of you?—the father says to his spirited boy; thus directly cultivating revenge and all uncharitableness. "Ma, I don't want this piece of cake! it isn't so large as Jane's," the child says in a pet, pushing the proffered cake from him. "Very well; then I shall give it to Mary," the mother replies. This

stimulates his selfishness, and he takes the cake rather than it should be given to his sister. rather than it should be given to his sister.

When a child has done wrong, if the evil be of an aggravated nature, the punishment is usually a whipping; and, if he be high-tempered, he generally feels after it, as a gentleman told me he once did on a similar occasion, as if he could kill its author. An inordinate love of approbation is constantly stimulated, as a motive of right action, and force punishment inflicted as a corrective of wrong, while both exert a most injurious influence upon the character of the child. As soon as the little one is old enough to be taken to church, it is decorated as if for a show case, told how beautiful it looks in its pretty gaiters, glosy hat, the little one is old enough to be taken to church, it is decorated as if for a show case, told how beautiful it looks in its pretty gaiters, gipsy hat, and peiit frock, and is placed in a conspicuous part of the pew for all to admire, until, becoming wearied, it falls to sleep in its mother's arms. It is soon large enough to attend Sunday school twice in a day, and church morning and afternoon. When it returns home, it is required to eit still and read the Bible, or, if unable to read, to listen to papa or mamma, as it is wrong to play or have any amusements upon the Sabbath day. Under this discipline, the child very soon, of necessity, regards the Sabbath with dread and abhorrence, not because he has no inclination for what is good, but on account of the weariness and fatigue consequent upon overstrained energies. When his earliest religious impressions are thus connected with physical suffering, who will not see that the direct tendency is to excite a dislike for the Sabbath and its exercise. During the week, so little is said of the practical duties of religion, that the child learns to regard the Sabbath as the only day suitable for the worship of God; hence, faith in the doctrines of Christianity is embraced apart from its practical duties. The result is, that men are constantly disputing about the letter of the law, while they f.il to act up to its spirit. It is a lamentable truth that there are few practical Christians in the sommu-

nity. One of this character is a shining markregarded as almost a marvel, when, in truth, every professor of the dostrines of Christ should sus-tain the same elevated position. S. M. C.

THE BATTLE.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

Hall to the noble freemen Of the mighty "Empire State!"

efore the Slaver's bate; And falsehood's utmost art; Massachusetts from her well-fought fields

Here offereth hand and heart

Their base bribes could not buy ye, At their threats ye did not flinch, But manfully ye won your ground, Disputed inch by inch. Yours be the praise of freemen, And the blessing of the slave, And let the wide land hasten

To do honor to the brave. Along the Erie's borders, Along thy Lake Champlain By the dark Hadson's waters, On old Westchester's plain, We saw thy sons in might arise

And glorious through the western skies Then saw thy marshalled legions The flashing of our beacons Upon the Berkshire ridge;

When moved the Bay State onward. For the trampled rights of man, With Middlesex, and Worcester, And old Plymouth in the van "We have sworn we will not falter!

To the Wrong we will not yield"— Thus Fancuil Hall had answered Unto Saratoga's field.

And, true unto the righteous car They have redeemed their pledge,

And the foe at'est the keen

Of the blade with double edge! This is but the second gathering Woke the sleepers to their duty, And broke the deadly thrall!

And behold, the land is teeming With Hope's redeeming throng, And the very air is fitled With the glory of their song! Freedom! shout the wary watcher

By the ocean's rocky steep; Freedom! answer manly voices Across the swelling deep; Freedom! each unto the other Call the sentries on the hills: Hark! how the fire word passes

The ravines and mountain rills! When again New England's forests Don their crimson and their gold. Side by side we'll thunder at the gates Of Tyranny's stronghold!

Of Autumn's early frost, The Demon's hands shall bleed ben The lances we have crossed!

So Truth has battled Error. Even since time began-So hope we not for quiet, In this crusade for MAN; But with a sleepless eye we watch Waiting the drum's alarms, And trusting in the might of God,

Salem, Mass., November 15, 1849.

LETTER FROM CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post : DEAR SIR: Some time since, upon the applica-tion of General Dix for any evidence I might have to prove a fact deemed of much historical a well as political importance, I was induced to vary from a rule which I have established for my senate of the United States; and that part, when taken in connection with another paper, found among those left by Mr. Monroe, which the same gentleman had proviously obtained from a source wholly independent of and unknown to me, seem-ed to place beyond a reasonable doubt the point he desired to establish, to wit: that President Monroe, in March, 1820, had proposed to the members of his Cabinet two questions touching the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territory of the United States; and that those members had all of them answered, in writing, affirming the power. Thus the matter remained, not seriously questioned, until the month of July last, when, in answer to a speech made by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, in which this gentleman, proceeding upon the evidence furnished by Gen. Dix, had taken the facts as proved, the Hon. John C. Calhoun thought fit to draw them in question and, to that end, incidentally to dispute the valid ity of the testimony which I had been the instru-

ment to supply.

The passage of Mr. Calhoun's address, bearing upon the Diary, is in these words: "The Diary of Mr. Adams furnishes the only opposing evidence. Now, I hold it to be a sound rule that a diary is no evidence of a fact against any one but he who keeps it. The opposite rule would place the character of every man at the mercy of whoever keeps a diary. It is not my object to call in question the veracity of Mr. Adams, but he was a man of strong prejudices, hasty tem-per, and much disposed to view things as he de-sired. From his temper, he would be liable to notice and mark what fell within his own views, and to pass unnoticed what did not. I venture little in saying, that if his diary should be pub-lished during the lifetime of those who were on the stage with him, its statements would be contradicted by many, and confirm all I have stated.

"Opposed to the statement of Mr. Adams stands the fact, that no opinions, as is admitted by Colonel Benton, are to be found on the files of the Department of State, nor any evidence that any such opinions were ever filed, although the any such opinions were ever filed; although the

statement purporting to be from the diary of Mr. Adams says that Mr. Monroe directed them to either he fell into an error in making the entry, or that he failed to place them on file, in consequence of some subsequent direction of the President. It is hardly possible, if they had been placed on file, but that they would still be there,

r some evidence in existence that they had bee "My own recollection is, that Mr. Monroe reof time to prepare a written opinion, or some of time to prepare a written opinion, or some other cause, none was given; and this I stated in the Senate when General Dix brought up the question as to the opinion of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, before the fact was disclosed that there Monroe, before the fact was disclosed that there was no written opinion on the files of the Department. I have entire confidence that if any was given, it amounted to no more than the simple affirmation or negation of the power. The time did not admit the preparation of an elaborate opinion; and, if any such had been given, it is impossible that I should forget it, and next to impossible that it should so long have remained concealed from the public."

In this extract, I do not perceive that Mr. Calhoun impeaches the statement of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Monroe did call for the opinion of his Cabinet officers in writing. On the contrary, he expressly admits that his recollection concurs with the record, in this particular. So far there can be no dispute. The only portion of the diary which he does question, is that which affirms the opinions to have been actually given in, and deposited in the Department of State. It appears that Mr. Adams, whose duty it was, as Secretary, to see that the deposite was made, under the instruction of the President, acknowledges the reception of the papers for the purpose. This would, then, seem to come within the narrow rule applied to a diary by Mr. Calhoun himself. It is "evidence of a fact against the person who keeps it." It is not and could not be evidence against anybody else. Neither "strong prejudices, hasty temper, nor a disposition to view things as he desired," which Mr. Calhoun imputed to Mr. Adams, could have impelled him to suppose himself to be performing a mere act of official duty, in recording the opinions of others with whom he did not agree, when he was, in fact, doing no such thing. Mr. Adams's habitual accuracy, in executing his public duties, has rarely been brought into question, even by his most prejudiced and violent enemies—and his memory was too good not to predude the idea suggested by Mr. Calhoun, that he should have so far forgotten any subsequent direction of President Monroe, rescinding his first instruction to cause these opinions in writing to be filed, as to omit a notice of so remarkable a change of action altogether. Against such violent suppositions as these to which Mr. Calhoun has resorted, ealed from the public." In this extract, I do not perceive that Mr. Cal-

fect, and doubtful recollections to the contrary, of thirry years afterwards.

Let this be as it may, the argument directed by Mr. Calhoun against the record of Mr. Adams

has been still farther weakened, since it was published, by the discovery made in the Department of State by Mr. Westcott, lately the Senator from of State by Mr. Westcott, lately the Scantor from Florida, a gentleman whose geographical, not less than his political position, gives abundant weight in this instance to his impartial testimony, of an entry on "the register of letters received 1817 to 1820, No. 1," in the handwriting of Mr. King, a clerk in the Department, who has been many years dead, to the following effect:

"March 8, 1820.—Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Wirt, and Thompson, Messrs. Washington, March 4, 1820. Their opinions in writing upon the constitutionality of the law for the admission of Missouri into the Union."

f Missouri into the Union." Of course, the inference that Mr. Calhoun has endeavored to draw from the fact that there is no "evidence on the files of the Deportment that any such opinions were ever filed," falls at once to the ground, and the testimony of the diary is to a cor-responding extent sustained. How it happens that the opinions themselves are not to be found,

it is not within the writer's province to discuss. His purpose is only to contribute what he may to sustain what he believes to be a true record of an

important historical fact.

To this end, and in order to do justice to Mr.
Calhoun, I have determined to publish all that I find in the diary relating to him in connection with this matter. I think it will serve perfectly to explain the variations in the phraseology of the draught of Mr. Monroe's letter to General Jackson, which Mr. Calhoun is unable to account forfor it will show wherein the Cabinet was not "unanimous," although it was "explicit" in favor of the constitutionality of prohibiting slavery in the Territories. It will also serve to show how fully the constitutional question was entered into at that time. It will further serve to show the at that time. It will further serve to show the reason why no elaborate opinion was given, as Mr. Calhoun justly presumes was the fact; that it was not "want of time," as he supposes, but rather his own dexterous modification of the form rather his own dexterous modification of the form of the question proposed by the President, by means of which the differing members of the Cabinct could arrive through opposite roads at the same result. Yet it would appear that, out of all the opinions given, Mr. Adams's alone consisted of

a simple affirmation. The others, although brief, seem to have been preceded by reasons.

I have appended a note of the private conversation afterwards held with Mr. Calhoun, be-cause I earnestly desire to do him no injustice. The opinions of the sublime merits of slavery. there expressed by him, are, I presume, just such as he would be ready to stand by now. I trust they will fully disprove the intimation in his ad-dress of July, that Mr. Adams "would pass unoticed what did not fall within his own views." What his own views were, and how opposite to those of Mr. Calhoun, then not less than in his latest days, will fully appear. But it should be remembered that, at the time they were expressed, his personal relations with Mr. Calhoun were of the nost friendly character. The writer can distincty remember the period, and can confidently aver that, whatever may have been "the strength of the prejudices, the haste of temper, or the dispo-sition to view things as he desired," of Mr. Adams, they were all at that time enlisted in favor of Mr Calhoun, and not against him—nor does he recollect any period since, when, however vehemently opposed to the slaveholding doctrines of that gentleman, he ever failed to do justice to his public bilities and to his private character.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Extracts from the Diary of John Quincy Adams. 1820, March 3 .- When I came this day to my office, I found there a note requesting me to call at one o'clock at the President's House. It was then one, and I immediately went over. He expected that the two bills for the admi Maine, and to enable Missouri to make a Constitution, would have been brought to him for his signature, and he had summoned all the members of the Administration, to ask their opinions in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State, upon two questions. 1st. Whether Congress had a constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a Territory? and, 2d, Whether the 8th section of the Missouri bill, (which interdicts slavery forever in the Territory north of 36½° latitude,) was applicable only to the Territorial state, or would extend to it after it should become a State? As to the first question, it was unaninously agreed that Congress have the power to lavery in the any express power to that effect given in the Con-stitution; and Wirt declared himself very de-cidedly against the admission of any implied The progress of this discussion has so totally

merged in passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholders, that these gentlemen, in the simplicity of their hearts, had come to a conclusion in direct opposition to their premises, without being aware or conscious of inconsistency. They insisted upon it, that the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress power "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property of the United States," had reference to it only as land, and conferred no authority to make rules, bindng upon its inhabitants; and Wirt added the notable Virginian objection, that Congress could make only needful rules and regulations, and that a prohibition of slavery was not needful. Their rgument, as Randolph said of it in the House, sovered the whole ground, and their compromise, measured by their own principles, is a sacrifice of what they hold to be the Constitution. I had no doubt of the right of Congress to interdict slavery in the Territories, and urged that the power contained in the term, "dispose of," included the authority to do everything that could be done with it as mere property, and that the additional words authorizing needful rules and regulations respecting it, must have reference to persons connected with it or could have no meaning at all ected with it, or could have no meaning at all. As to the force of the term "needful," I observed it was relative, and must always be supposed to have reference to some end. Needful, to what end?—needful in the Constitution of the United States to any of the ends for which that compact was formed. Those ends are declared in its preamble, "to establish justice," for example. What can be more needful to the establishment of justice, than the interdiction of slavery where it does not exist? As to the second question, my opinion was, that the interdiction of slavery in the 8th section of the bill, "forever," would apply, and be binding upon the State, as well as upon the Territory, because by its interdiction in the Territory, the people, when they come to form a

Constitution, would have no right to sanction slavery. Crawford said, that in the new States which have been admitted into the Union upon the express condition that their Constitutions should consist with the perpetual interdiction of slavery, t might be sanctioned by an ordinary act of their egislatures.
I said, that whatever a State Legislature might I said, that whatever a State Legislature might do in point of fact, they could not, by any rightful exercise of power, establish slavery. The Declaration of Independence not only asserts the natural equality of all men, and their inalienable right to liberty, but that "the only just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed." A power for one part of the people to make slaves of the other, can never be derived from consent, and therefore is not a just power. Crawford said this was the opinion that had been attributed to Mr. King, and it was mine. I did not want to make a public display of it, where I might excite irritation; but if called upon officially for it, I should not withhold it. But the opinion was not peculiar to Mr. King and me. it opinion was not peculiar to Mr. King and me. it was an opinion universal in the States where was an opinion universal in the States where there are no slaves; it was the opinion of all those members of Congress who voted for the re-striction upon Missouri, and of many of those who voted against it. As to the right of imposing the restriction upon a State, the President had signed a bill with precisely such a restriction upon the State of Illinois. Why should the ques-tion he made now which was not made then?

I did not reply to the assertion, that a solemn compact, announced before Heaven and earth, in the Ordinance of 1787—a compact laying the foundation of security to the most sacred rights of human nature against the most edious of oppressions—a compact solemnly renewed by the acts of Congress enabling the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to form State Governments, and again by the acts for admitting those States into the Union—was a sullity which the Legislatures of either of those States may at any time disregard and trample under foot. It was sickening to my soul to hear the assertion, but to have discussed it there would have been useless, and only have kindled in the bosom of the Executive the same flame which has been raging in Congress and in the country. Its discussion was unnecessary to the decision of the question proposed by the President.

sary to the decision of the question proposed by the President.

I therefore only said that the Ordinance of 1787 had been passed by the old Congress of the Confederation without authority from the States, but had been tacitly confirmed by the adoption of the present Constitution, and the authority given to Congress in it, to make needful rules and regulations for the Territory. I added, that in one of the numbers of the Federalist there was an admission that the old Congress had passed the Ordinance without authority, under the impulse of necessity, and that it was used as an argument in

favor of the enlarged powers granted to Congress in the Constitution. Crawford said it could there fore have little or no weight as authority. I replied, that it was not wanted as authority; that, when the old Confederation was adopted, the United States had no territory, nor was there in the act of confederation, in which the powers of Congress under it were enumerated, a word about territory; but there was a clause, interdicting to Congress the exercise of any powers not expressly given them. I alluded to the origin of the Confederation with our Revolution, to the revolutionary powers exercised by Congress be-fore the Confederation was adopted; to the question whether the Northwestern Territory belong-ed to the United States or the separate States; to the delays occasioned by that question in the acceptance of the Confederation, and to the subsequent cessions of territory by several States, to the Union, which gave occasion for the Ordinance of 1787. To all which, Crawford said nothing. Wirt said, that he perfectly agreed with me, that there could be no rightful power to establish sla very where it was res nova. But he thought it would be the force of the act of Congress that would lead to this result: the principle itself being correct, though Congress might have no power to prescribe it to a sovereign State. To this my reply was, that the power of establishing slavery not being a sovereign power, but a wrongful and despotic power, Congress had a right to say that no State undertaking to establish it de novo, should be admitted into the Union, and that a State which should undertake to establish it would put herself out of the pale of the Union, and forfeit all the rights and privileges of the con-

The President said that it was impossible to exclude the principle of implied powers being grant-ed to Congress by the Constitution. The pow-ers of soverignty were distributed between the General and the State Governments. Extensive powers were given in general terms. All detailed and incidental powers were implied in the general grant. Some years ago, Congress had appropria-ted a sem of money to the relief of the inhabitants of Caraccas, who had suffered by an earthquake There was no express grant of authority to apply the public money to such a purpose; it was by an implied power; the material question was only when the power supposed to be implied came in conflict with rights reserved to the State Govern-ments. He inclined also to think, with me, that the rules and regulations which Congress were authorized to make for the Territories, must be understood as extending to their inhabitants, and e recurred to the history of the Northwestern Territory, the cessions by the several States to the Union, and the controversies concerning this subject, during our revolutionary war.

He said he wished the written opinion of the members of the Cabinet, without discussion, in

terms as short as it could be expressed, and merely that it might be deposited in the Department of State. I told him that I should prefer a dispensation from answering the second question, especially as I should be alone here in the opinion which of the Navy, cautiously avoided giving any opinion upon the question of natural right, but assented to the slave-sided doctrine that the eighth section of the bill, word "forever" and all, applied only to the time and condition of the Territorial Government. I said, therefore, that if required to give any opinion upon the second question, standing alone, it would be necessary for me to assign the reasons upon which I entertained it. Crawford saw no necessity for any reasoning about it, but had no objections to my assigning my reasons. Calhoun thought it exceedingly desirable that no such argument should be drawn up and deposited. He therefore suggested to the President the idea of changing the terms of the second question, so that it should be "whether the 8th section of th bill was consistent with the Constitution?" which the other members of the Administration might answer affirmatively, as igning their reason, be-cause they considered it applicable only to the Territorial state; while I could answer it, also affirmatively, without annexing any qualification. To this the President readily assented, and I as readily agreed. The questions are to be framed accordingly. * * * * * After this meeting, I walked home with Calhoun, who said that the principles I had avowed were just and noble, but that in the Southern country, whenever they were mentioned, they were always understood as apply ing only to white men. Domestic labor was con-fined to the blacks, and such was the prejudice, that if he, who was the most popular man in his district, were to keep a white servant in his house, his character and reputation would be irretrieve ble ruined. I said that this confounding of the deas of servitude and labor, was one of the bac effects of slavery, but he thought it attended with many excellent consequences. It did not ap-ply to all kinds of labor; not, for example, to farming. He himself had often held the plough, farming. He himself had often held the prougu, as had his father; manufacturing and mechanical labor was not degrading. It was only menial labor—the proper work of slaves—no white person could descend to that; and it was the best garround descend to the whites. It produced antee to equality among the whites. It produced an unvarying level among them. It not only did not excite, but did not even admit of inequalities by which one white man could domineer over an

I told Calhoun I could not see things in the same light. It is, in truth, all perverted senti-ment, mistaking baser for slavery, and dominion for freedom. The discussion of this Missouri question has betrayed the secret of their souls In the abstract, they admit that slavery is an evil Their tion of it, and cast it all upon the shoulders of our old grandam, Britain. But when probed to the quick upon it, they show at the bottom of their souls, pride and vain-glory in their very condition of masterdom. They fancy themselves more generous and noble-hearted than the plain freemen who labor for subsistence. They look down upon the simplicity of a Yankee's manners, because he has no habits of overbearing like theirs, and cannot treat negroes like dogs. It is among the evils of slavery, that it taints the very sources of moral principle. It establishes false estimates of virtue and vice, for what can be more false and heartless than this doctrine, which makes the first and holiest rights of humanity depend upon the color of the skin? It provests depend upon the color of the skin? It perverts human reason, and reduces men endowed with lo-gical powers to maintain that slavery is sanctioned by the Christian religion; that slaves are happy and contended in their condition; that between and contended in their condition; that between
master and slave, there are ties of mutual attachment and affection; that the virtues of the master
are refined and exalted by the degradation of the
slave, while at the same time they vent execrations
upon the slave trade, curse Britain for having
given them slaves, burn at the stake negroes
convicted of crimes, for the terror of the example, convicted of crimes, for the terror of the example, and writhe in agonies of fear at the very mention of human rights as applicable to men of color. The impression produced upon my mind by the progress of this discussion is, that the bargain between freedom and slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles upon which alone our Revolution can be justified; oruel and oppressive, by riveting the chains of slavery, by pledging the faith of freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master; and grossly unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured or restored to their owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation.

representation.

The consequence has been, that this slave representation has governed the Union. Benjamin, portioned above his brethren, has ravened as a portioned above his brethren, has ravened the previous the description. portoned above his brethren, has ravened as a wolf; in the morning he has devoured the prey, and at night he has divided the spoil. It would be no difficult matter to prove, by reviewing the history of the Union under this Constitution, that almost everything which has contributed to the honor and welfare of the nation has been accomplished in despite of them, or forced upon them, and that everything unpropitious and dishonorable, including the blunders and follies of their adversaries, may be traced to them.

adversaries, may be traced to them.

March 5th.—The President sent me, yesterday, signed a bill with precisely such a restriction upon the State of Illinois. Why should the question be made now, which was not made then? Crawford said that was done in conformity to the compact of the Ordinance of 1787; and, besides, the restriction was a nullity, not binding upon the Legislatures of those States.

I did not reply to the assertion, that a solemn compact, announced before Heaven and earth, in the Ordinance of 1787—a compact laying the foundation of security to the most sacred rights

answer by a simple affirmative; and so, after some reflection, I concluded to answer both.

March 6th.—I took to the President's my answers to his two constitutional questions, and he desired me to have them deposited in the Department, to-gether with those of the other members of the Ad-ministration. They differed only as they assigned their reason for thinking the 8th section of the Missouri bill consistent with the Constitution, be-cause they considered it as applying only to the territorial term; and I barely gave my opinion

Copy compared with the original, and found C. F. A.

For the National Era. KOSSUTH IN CANADA.

Start not, gentle reader, the noble Hungarian fugitive, even though he were in Canada, might not be secure against the demand of extradition. The Czar is powerful; and even had the illustrius Magyar chief been received on British soi under an express guarantee of protection, it is not certain that would long avail him against the pursuit of the Prince of Ross, Moze, and Tobol. For there is annexation not improbably impend-ing; and were Canada once received beneath the stars and stripes, there is some doubt about his finding a safe asylum there from the pursuit of Autocrat Nicholas. Why should a Magyar Kossuth fare better than a Creole Kossuth, of equal manhood? Why should an Asiatic pedigree furnish a better title to liberty, than an African? Many Kossuths there be already who have escaped from worse than Austrian bondage across th border, against whom, in the event of annexation, the claim of extradition waits to be urged with bloodhound and bayonet; and, in the general rush and scramble for human flesh, why should not Northern Nicholas come in for his own pound? Is the knout any less privileged than he cat-o'-nine-tails?

Yet Christendem has professed to be much shocked that he of the knoutshould demand Kossuth of the Constantinopolitan Court. No doubt, he of the cat has shed sentimental tears on the

But wherein is the case at all more worthy of athos, than that which is almost certain to arise the event of annexation?

I have not seen Mr. Editor, in any of the

Argus-eyed journalists, any allusion to this subject. Is it not time to moot the question a little? Suppose Kossuth were to think of escaping and flying to Canadian shores, were it not best he eceived a friendly caution? And as to the many Kossuths that have found asylum there from out the home of glorious outhern bondage, were it not well to send them notice, that in case of annexation they had better

et ready to sail to Turkey? Respectfully, yours, ALLAH-IL-ALLAH. Fort Wayne, November 14, 1849.

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